

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1911—VOL. III., NO. 257

PRICE TWO CENTS

NEW HAVEN SYSTEM HAS DEFICIT FOR YEAR SAYS ANNUAL REPORT

Due to Payment of the Eight Per Cent Dividend and an Increase in the Operating Expenses

RAILROAD IS BEHIND

Wages Raised, Declares Mr. Mellen, but Proposed Advance in Freight Rates Was Checked by U. S. Board

NEW HAVEN ROAD'S REPORT

Passengers carried	83,193,164
Tons of freight	23,257,011
Passenger revenue	\$42,393,409
Freight revenue	\$45,920,189
Operating expenses	50,700,000
Rent, int. on bonds, etc.	18,807,116
Dividends paid	10,886,051
Total outstanding debentures	151,593,200
Outstanding bonds	176,876,025
Property investment	285,790,800
Working assets	108,598,742

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The steam, trolley and water routes of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and its gas, electric and water companies, collectively known as the New Haven system, had a combined revenue of \$87,230,963 for the year. The system's total net revenue was \$30,558,545, which minus taxes, rentals and interest on bonds and debentures left a net income of \$10,573,403. The 8 per cent dividend declared by the road required \$10,886,051, leaving a deficit for the year of \$313,288.

These facts are contained in the general statement of the affairs of the company for the year ended June 30, 1911, given out at the road's headquarters in this city today. The report is a bewildering procession of millions. For all practical purposes too it is a roster of the main shipping and passenger channels of New England.

The following named companies are included in the combined income account: The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, Central New England Railway Company, the Connecticut Company, New York & Stamford Railway Company, the Westchester Railroad Company, Berkshire Street Railway Company, the Vermont Company, Hoosick Falls Railroad Company, Housatonic Power Company, the Rhode Island Company, the New England Navigation Company, Maine Steamship Company and New Bedford, Marthas Vineyard & Nantucket Company.

Because the New Haven's interest in the New York, Ontario & Western, Boston & Maine and controlled companies and Maine Central and controlled lines are regarded as investments these lines are excluded from the combined income account. The revenue from these routes would add probably another \$25,000,000 to the New Haven's gross earnings power.

Charles S. Mellen's annual report, as predicted, is a prominent feature of the general statement. Of the parent New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, his report showed that it incurred a deficit of \$1,267,539 in the year. Its total operating revenue was \$82,153,464, and total net revenue, \$22,634,594. Income from other sources brought the total income to \$28,255,169. Interest on bonds and debentures, rentals and miscellaneous took \$17,067,848, leaving a net income of \$11,817,312, which was more than swept away by the 8 per cent dividend on stock.

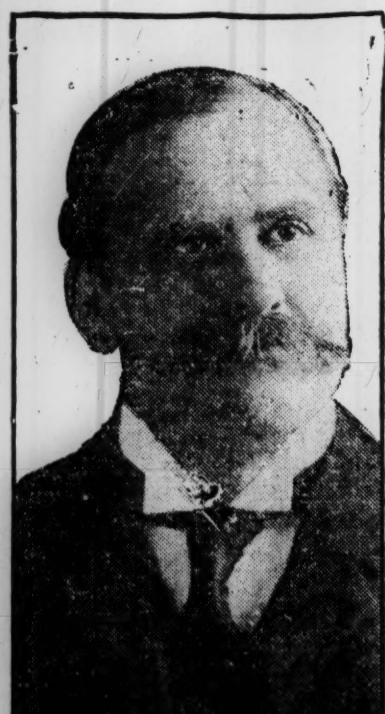
When the report forsakes figures for ordinary reading matter it recalls recent events affecting the road. The Federal express wreck is treated by Mr. Mellen at some length.

The statement of the accident and casualty fund discloses that the fund increased \$434,638 in the last year and paid out claims amounting to \$285,639. Reserve on hand for outstanding claims is \$740,908.

FIREMEN TO MEET IN KEENE
KEENE, N. H.—The New Hampshire State Firemen's Association will hold its annual convention in Keene this week.

ADDED RETURNS INCREASE LEAD FOR FROTHINGHAM

DEMOCRATS SELECTED BY PARTY FOR FIRST TWO OFFICES IN STATE



(Copyright by Marceau)
EUGENE N. FOSS



DAVID I. WALSH

ONE SURPRISE ONLY IN DEMOCRATIC VOTE ON THE STATE TICKET

Frank J. Donahue Proves an Easy Winner Over Edward O. Skelton for the Secretary of State Nomination

MR. JOYCE A VICTOR

George W. Anderson Named for Attorney-General—Party Much Pleased With Showing That It Made

From a Democratic standpoint there was but one surprise in Tuesday's primaries, that being the victory scored by Frank J. Donahue over Edward O. Skelton for the Democratic nomination for secretary of state.

In the lightest Democratic ballot in

(Continued on page four, column one)

NAMED BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO HEAD TICKET IN STATE ELECTION



(Copyright by Marceau)
LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM



(Copyright by Marceau, Boston)
ROBERT LUCE

VOTE FOR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE REACHES AGGREGATE OF 66,543

Speaker Walker and Representative White Carry Several Places but Fall Way Behind in the State

BOSTON POLL LIGHT

McGregor and Cushing Nominated for the Governor's Council—Secretary Langtry Is an Easy Winner

The latest revised figures with all returns in except the town of Goshen for three gubernatorial candidates for both parties show a total vote of 113,470 for the Republicans and the Democratic 68,184. This makes a combined total of 181,654 votes polled by the gubernatorial candidates as against a total of 401,820 polled at the last state election.

The new figures are: Republican, Frothingham 66,543; Walker 28,295; White 18,632. This gives a plurality for Frothingham over Walker of 38,218, and over both his opponents of 93,616. The Democratic vote was: Foss 63,161; Hisgen 50,23; Governor Foss' majority was 58,138.

Leading politicians of both parties today declare that the new direct primary law worked successfully in Massachusetts Tuesday. It was pointed out at the Republican state headquarters that about 125,000 Republicans went to the polls yesterday to register their choice of candidate. This number was about twice as large as the number predicted by many and about 40,000 more than the state committee had looked for.

Quincy Vote Late

Quincy returns, which did not reach city hall until 3:30 this morning, resulted as follows: Frothingham 1119; Walker 463; White 175.

This gives Mr. Frothingham a plurality over Mr. Walker in Quincy of 656, and a majority over all of 18.

In the contests for representative for the fifth district Walter E. Piper received the Republican nomination and Michael P. Sullivan the Democratic. For the sixth district, William J. Leslie was the Republican choice, and John J. Devitt the Democratic.

The three-cornered contests for Republican candidate for county commissioner was carried by John F. Merrill by a plurality of 500.

Returns received in the contest for county commissioner for Norfolk county indicate that Mr. Merrill of Quincy, president chairman of the board and a candidate for renomination, has won over Eugene H. Sprague of Quincy, and Lewis E. Flye of Holbrook by a plurality of at least 1500.

All returns are in except in five towns.

(Continued on page five, column one)

ITALY'S WARNING TO TURKEY HAS REPLY DENYING INCITEMENT

BULLETIN

CONSTANTINOPLE—The Italian government has delivered an ultimatum to Turkey demanding that the latter agree to an occupation of Tripoli. The ultimatum states that unless Turkey replies before Thursday the province will be occupied without further discussion.

Turkey had replied to the first Italian note, which drew attention to the reports that the Arab population of Tripoli was being incited against Italians and also warned Turkey that the dispatch of war materials to Tripoli would be regarded as an unfriendly act. The reply denies the truth of the reports and states that measures have been adopted to maintain order.

BERLIN—It is believed here that Turkey will give way to Italy in regard to Tripoli as Germany and Austria, and even Great Britain, are seeking a peaceful settlement, and Turkey has neglected to guard her possession sufficiently.

LONDON—Insurance policies at Lloyds against the outbreak of hostilities are now selling at 40 per cent. This is considered due to the admission at Constantinople that Italy's note is regarded as an ultimatum, violation of which would result in a declaration of war by Italy.

In Tripoli the native Turks have armed themselves and have organized independent companies which are drilling both night and day. All of the gunsmiths have disposed of their stocks. Most of the Italian merchants have fled.

The English colony at Tripoli today

sent an appeal here asking the government to come to its aid. Members are unable to get out of Tripoli as the Italian steamships are refusing passage to any but Italians. British and French steamers will be sent to Tripoli at once to take away all foreigners who desire to leave. The situation is expected to come to a head within 24 hours.

The general strike has not materialized in the Italian provinces, but the socialist leaders declare that every union man in the cities is ready to obey as soon as directed to leave his employment. The majority of the newspapers deplore the proposal of anti-military action and pressure is being brought to bear on the socialist leaders.

The ground of the demurral is that the next of kin of Mrs. Eddy are not made parties to the suit and it is contended by the attorney-general that they should be included.

When the case came before the full bench early in the year it was remanded to a single justice in order to have the attorney-general made a party.

Assistant Attorney-General Field for the commonwealth argued the demurral. He said the bill was defective for the reason that the heirs of Mrs. Eddy were not made parties, and that a final decree should be complete so that if the heirs were joined they could not bring another action which they could do if the present suit were decided in a way that disatisfied them, since they would not be bound by a decree as the parties stand.

Samuel J. Elder and E. A. Whitman represented the directors. They opposed the demurral on the ground that the heirs were not within this jurisdiction. The court reserved its decision.

The school teacher will find much in the Monitor to interest and instruct pupils

Why not mail your copy to some friend or neighbor who is a teacher?

SAMUEL F. PERKINS GIVES EXHIBITION OF MAN-LIFTING KITES

NEW YORK—Samuel F. Perkins started the events at the Nassau Boulevard aviation meet today by making his first ascension in the vicinity of New York and the first in the East since his return from the Pacific coast. He used 14 kites, each 12 feet tall, which lifted him to a height of 125 feet.

The army officers at the meet, Captain Beck and Lieutenants Arnold and Mihling, expressed their desire to go up tomorrow. Mr. Perkins will show them at that time the advantages in using the kites for scouting purposes in warfare.

Frank H. Hitchcock, postmaster-general of the United States, today is receiving the congratulations of brother officials and others for his qualification as an aerial mail carrier on Long Island late Tuesday afternoon.

While a large crowd cheered the postmaster-general took a seat beside Capt. Beck of the U. S. army in the latter's aeroplane at the Nassau Boulevard aerodrome, carrying 78 pounds of mail matter.

The two made a seven-minute flight to Mineola, where, upon signal, the postmaster-general dropped the mail sack to one of Uncle Sam's carriers.

When the postmaster-general returned to the aerodrome he was again roundly

(Continued on page seven, column one)

WILL CASE UP ON DEMURRER TO DIRECTORS' SUIT

Judge Morton of the supreme court heard arguments today on the demurral filed by the attorney-general to the bill of Stephen A. Chase et al., of the Christian Science Board of Directors against Adam H. Dickey et al., trustees under a deed of trust executed by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, seeking a conveyance of the trust property by the defendants to the complainants in accordance with the terms of the will of Mrs. Eddy.

The ground of the demurral is that the next of kin of Mrs. Eddy are not made parties to the suit and it is contended by the attorney-general that they should be included.

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ITALIAN NAVY TO MANEUVER

ROME, Italy—The annual naval maneuvers now taking place in the Tyrrhenian sea will culminate shortly in a great naval review. It is expected that the two new ironclads, the Leonardo da Vinci and the Giulio Cesare, will be launched before the end of September.

MR. FROTHINGHAM GRATEFUL AND CONFIDENT OF ELECTION

I am extremely grateful to the Republicans of Massachusetts for their continued confidence in me. The direct primaries have been tried and have demonstrated that the people of this state believe that long continued public service, if well performed, should be endorsed. The newspapers of the commonwealth have strongly endorsed me upon my record from the beginning of the contest, and I extend my thanks to them. Now that the primaries are over we will all work together for the Republican party, and a splendid victory on Nov. 7.—Louis A. Frothingham.

PREPARING FOR INDUSTRIAL SHOW

Considerable progress has been made in preparing Mechanics building for the industrial exposition to be opened there on Monday under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Already several booths for exhibits have been erected and for the next few days a large force of men will be employed day and night receiving and assembling exhibits.

A new coach train will be put on between Boston and New York, leaving Boston at 9:40 a. m., Sundays, due New Haven at 1:30 and New York at 3:20.

TRAIN'S CHANGE TIME SCHEDULES

Passenger train service changes on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad for the fall and winter schedule will go into effect at midnight Oct. 1. The new time-tables will be in the hands of the ticket agents Sept. 29.

A new coach train will be put on between Boston and New York, leaving Boston at 9:40 a. m., Sundays, due New Haven at 1:30 and New York at 3:20.

MONITOR RECEIVES POSTCARD CONVEYED BY FIRST AERIAL POST ATTEMPTED IN ENGLAND



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The European Offices,
The Christian Science Monitor,
Amberley House,
Norfolk Street,
Strand, W.C.,
LONDON.
This postcard was conveyed by the first aerial post attempted in England.
THE EUROPEAN MANAGER.
9 September 1911.

TOPEKA, Kan.—With the Kansas progressives clearly aligned against him, President Taft entered the "regular" district, the home of Senator Curtis here today. Kansas' politicians are certain that Senator Bristow, the La Follette leader in the state, in his speech at Hutchinson yesterday, served notice on the President that the insurgents will go on in their own way, which is not Mr. Taft's way.

Despite the fact that big crowds have greeted the President in Kansas the progressives said today that he had not strengthened himself by his speeches.

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NEBRASKA FINDS GOLD IN CEREALS

Gets More From "Grass Roots" Than Sister States From Mines—Fine Groves Now Seen on What Was a Treeless Prairie

The Monitor's state sketches are printed on Wednesdays, and aim to give an historical summary with facts about the resources, progress and prospects of each commonwealth. This "Story of the States" began with a general article on Jan. 11. Each week since a sketch of a state has been given. They are taken up in the order of their admission to the Union.

ONE of the "jokes" of each session of the Nebraska Legislature is the appointment of a committee on mines and minerals, says a leaflet issued by the Nebraska bureau of labor census and industrial statistics. The joke consists in the fact that there are no mines and therefore no mining industry in Nebraska. The first report coming from the committee, made in 1907, by Senator VanHousen, created some surprise by showing that Nebraska, without mines of gold or silver, coal or copper, iron or lead, got more from her cereal crops—gold from her "grass roots"—than her sister states produced in metals. The industrial bureau says that as miners the people of Nebraska dug from the soil of their state during the year 1909 gold in the shape of the following crops and products. The figures of production of other states are taken from the World Almanac of 1910:

From Nebraska corn mines \$89,123,871
Gold mines of United States and Alaska 94,500,000

From Nebraska wheat mines 45,287,482

Total sugar production of the United States 39,000,500

From Nebraska oil mines 23,861,389

Texas cotton 10,440,000

From Nebraska live stock mines 100,771,163

Crude petroleum of United States 97,631,326

From Nebraska wild and tame hogs 68,000,622

Illinoian coal 54,396,000

From Nebraska live stock, grain, poultry, butter, eggs and dairy mines 400,413,464

Coal of United States except Illinois 407,235,776

From Nebraska butter mines 31,500,000

Colorado gold and silver mines 28,305,000

From Nebraska potato mines 5,900,202

Arizona gold and silver mines 4,031,200

From Nebraska wild hay mines 17,745,920

Nevada gold and silver mines 16,775,500

From Nebraska wild gold and silver mines 29,760,010

Alaska gold and silver mines 19,968,200

Total agricultural, dairy, live stock and manufactured products of Nebraska 650,000,000

Total cotton crop of U. S. 562,000,000

From Nebraska cereal mines 171,000,000

Copper mines of United States 127,053,829

From grass and grain mines and refined into beef and pork 106,771,163

Iron ore of United States 60,821,976

State Products Put on Cars

The Nebraska industrial bureau has an interesting way of giving its statistics. Now, it continues, when we state in cold figures that Nebraska's wheat

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Round-up,"

CASTLE SQUARE—"Why Smith Left Home,"

COLONIAL—"The Red Widow,"

CHURTON—"The Bohemian Girl,"

PARK—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford,"

PLYMOUTH—"Irish Playboys,"

SHERBERT—"Musical Comedy of 1911,"

TREMONT—"Excuse Me."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—J. K. Hackett.

CORT—"An Everyday Man,"

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—William Hodge.

LYRIC—"Pinocchio,"

LA SALLE—"Louisiana Lou,"

MAINE—"The Green, Purple,"

OLYMPIC—"Uncle Sam,"

OPERA HOUSE—"The Littlest Rebel,"

POWER—"Kylie Bell,"

PRINCESS—"Over Night."

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"What the Doctor Ordered,"

BIJOU—Cyril Scott.

CENTURY—"The Blue Bird,"

COHAN—"The Little Millionaire,"

COLLIER—"Passers-By,"

CRTTERION—"When Sweet Sixteen,"

EMPIRE—John Drew.

GARFIELD—"Green, Mr."

GLOBE—"Douglas Fairbanks,"

GRAND—"The Country Boy,"

HARRIS—"Maggie Pepper,"

HIPPODROME—"Spectacles,"

HUDSON—"Snoes,"

KNICKERBOCKER—"The Siren,"

LYRIC—"Everywoman,"

MANHATTAN—"The Real Thing,"

NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady,"

PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For,"

REED—"The Roman,"

THIRTY-NINTH—"As a Man Thinks,"

WALLACKS—"Disraeli,"

WEBER—"Edmund Breen,"

WEST END—"Pomander Walk,"

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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Leading Events in Athletic World



Football at Princeton

PRINCETON COACHES SLOWLY DEVELOPING THIS YEAR'S ELEVEN

Decided Change Made in Policy That Prevailed in 1910 When Team Showed Early-Season Form

ENDS ARE SCARCE

PRINCETON—There are two more days of scrimmage drill for Princeton's gridiron candidates before the 1911 season opens Saturday with Stevens Institute at Osborn field. Today there will be a practice game between the varsity and scrubs, particularly for the benefit of the undergraduates, who have not yet seen four successive periods this season. A light scrimmage play on Thursday will be held to brush off the faults which are sure to appear at today's drill, and Friday's work will be of very slight character.

The Tiger coaches this year are working slowly and there is little doubt in the minds of the Princeton following that this is the best course. Last year the eleven in Princeton's preliminary games seemed to finish off in great shape and, as it proved later, were "showing all they had." The coaches are not teaching the fancy things during this first month. The fundamentals of the open game are the start of every day's drill and, as a result, a team with an assortment of plays will not line up against the smaller colleges as they visit Princeton. The aims of the season are Yale and Harvard.

Enthusiasm here regarding the Harvard game is remarkable. An outsider might imagine that the lack of a Princeton-Harvard football game for 15 years would cause the rivalry to die out, but, with this college generation it has had the opposite effect. There is no doubt that in the past week the Harvard team in its work has commanded more attention from the undergraduate body than Yale.

The last few days at Osborn field have been devoted almost entirely to offensive work entailing the development of extremely light but speedy backs. The backfield seems to be worrying advisory Coach Roper and he is sparing no effort to get these candidates in trim. Pendleton is doing the best work at quarter. Ferr and Penfield will be the substitutes with Sawyer trying for left half and Baker, Hughes and McKinney at the other halfback position. De Witt is good at fullback and has appeared quite regularly in this capacity. When Brown finishes some college work and returns to the game, he may be given a try at this position, as he was last year.

Princeton's linemen, under the direction of MacGregor, Homans and Brasher, have returned to the oldtime tricks and methods, learning only the elementary points. Defensive work is as yet unheeded with them. The coaches are still teaching them how to fall on the ball, how to box their opponents, etc.

McLean has returned to college with a year's varsity football experience but, of all the veterans, he has probably most to learn of offensive charge. He is a hard man to get through but is slow to open holes. McCormick is a man of much the same type, but his punting makes him valuable to the team and his work in that line during the past week has shown considerable development.

All of these line candidates have, sometime in the past week, been given a trial at tackle with mediocre success. Princeton's enthusiasts look upon Captain Hart and Vaughn as fixtures at tain Hart who reported Tuesday for the first time, and Vaughn as fixtures a tackle. Phillips of last year's freshman team has probably attracted more attention at tackle this week than any candidate. Winants, a powerful fellow, is more clever on his feet than last season and may make good at guard before the end of the football year.

The ends have recently been a puzzling proposition to Roper and his assistants. Wight and White have made a good pair so far, but they do not seem to fill the bill in Roper's mind. Vaughn, 190 pounds, fairly aggressive and a hard man to stop, has been mentioned by Roper but, as yet, has not been given a tryout. He does not seem to possess the speed that is prerequisite for a good end and his success, if placed in this position, is doubtful. Dunlap, one of last year's three ends, has returned to college, but is not in shape.

O'BRIEN TECH 1915 ELEVEN HEAD

John H. O'Brien, former English high school star and Exeter man, was unanimously elected captain of the temporary organization at the first meeting of candidates for the Technology freshman football team. He will probably be elected to the permanent captaincy.

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YALE OPENS HER 1911 SEASON WITH WESLEYAN TODAY

Coaches Expect Big Blue Eleven to Better Score Made Last Year of 22 to 0

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale football coaches are expecting the varsity eleven to better last year's score of 22 points against Wesleyan in the opening game of the season here today, although strong reports from Middletown declare Wesleyan to be hopeful of winning. The Yale team is regarded as 25 per cent stronger than when it opened the season last year.

Morning practice was abandoned Tuesday, probably for the season, and the afternoon drill consisted of two hours' practice in rehearsing formations, chiefly wing-shift variations, protecting outside kicks, forward passes and field goals. Captain Howe, McDevitt, Francis and Anderson were used in the drop kicking. Yale has never started a season with four skilled drop kickers before.

Bonneville and Walter Camp, Jr., alternated at left end, but Captain Howe said Camp will start today's game.

Aside from the visiting coaches W. S. Logan and Clarence Alcott, the former ends, were present Tuesday. Because two new end rushes must be developed former ends have been urged to come here at present.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Brooklyn certainly made it hard going for the Pirates, taking three straight games.

—ooo—

Manager Mack says he expects the coming world's series to take six games, with his team finally winning.

—ooo—

Manager Hugh Jennings of Detroit is picking the Athletics to win the world's series by better batting and fielding.

—ooo—

The Boston Nationals open a series in Cincinnati today and will try to add a few victories at the expense of Manager Griffith.

—ooo—

No less than 26 players took part in the Chicago-New York American game yesterday, the former finally winning 5 to 4.

—ooo—

Kirke did some heavy hitting for the Boston Nationals in the second game of the double header yesterday. Four for a total of eight is pretty good for a newcomer who has already played in three positions on the team.

—ooo—

The Athletics are entitled to great credit for winning the American league pennant this year after getting such a poor start. They can now get ready to reverse the result of the world's series of 1905 when New York defeated them for the title.

—ooo—

Baker of the Athletics and Kirke of the Boston Nationals did some terrific hitting yesterday. The former made four hits for a total of 12, including two home runs in five times up; while the latter made four for a total of eight, including two three baggers in eight times up.

—ooo—

Chicago opens its last series of 1911 on the Huntington avenue grounds this afternoon. It is also the last western club to come here this year. The visitors now hold fifth place by a margin of half a game and this series will probably decide which will get that place in the final standing.

—ooo—

Sideline Notes

Smith and Potter have been doing some very good work at Harvard on the forward pass this fall.

—ooo—

Illinois is fortunate in having Otto Seeler back for another year on the football team. His drop kicking won three games for his team last fall, beating Chicago, Indiana and Syracuse, 3 to 0.

—ooo—

Syracuse has a squad of some 50 players out for the football eleven this fall and is going to make a try to give Yale as good a battle Oct. 7 as she gave her in 1910, when she held the Blue to a 12-6 score.

—ooo—

Charles Brickley, the former Everett high and Phillips Exeter football star, is expected to make a name for himself on the Harvard freshman eleven this fall. He is not only a fast halfback, but is a strong kicker.

—ooo—

Great things are expected of Milford in the drop kicking line at Harvard this year. His style is almost perfect and he drives the ball hard. He won the Harvard-Princeton freshman game for the Crimson last fall.

—ooo—

Rodney C. Jones has already started work to prepare the First Corps Cadets to defeat battery A in their annual game on Soldiers field, Thanksgiving day. He has issued a call to candidates to practise Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights, beginning Oct. 16. Leo Leary, who is coaching the Harvard ends, will have charge of the cadets.

—ooo—

Western League

Omaha 3, Lincoln 2, St. Joseph 6, Pueblo 3, Pueblo 2, St. Joseph 2, Topeka 11, Sioux City 5, Denver 2, Des Moines 6.

LARNED IS FORCED TO RESIGN FROM THE DAVIS TENNIS TEAM

American Seven-Time National Champion Cannot Go to Australia in October for Business Reasons

TO NAME ANOTHER

NEW YORK—Followers of American lawn tennis are today regretting the fact that William A. Larned, national champion, who had been selected to lead the American team that was to go to Australia next month in quest of the Dwight F. Davis international trophy, has been forced to resign his position owing to business reasons.

R. D. Wren, chairman of the selection committee in charge of the Davis Cup team, stated positively Tuesday afternoon that Larned would be unable to go. The seven-times national champion had been selected to head the team made up of Maurice E. McLoughlin and Beals C. Wright, and it was arranged that they were to sail from Vancouver next week.

That part of the program has been cancelled, and it was stated that McLoughlin and Wright, probably with another player, yet to be named, would sail for the Antipodes on Nov. 1. Who the third man will be Wren would not hint, but it is understood that he will be the best who can spare the time.

In discussing the question Tuesday Mr. Wren said:

"I had a long conference with Mr. Larned this afternoon, and under no circumstances would he change his mind. The best we can do now is to send McLoughlin and Wright to Australia with another man, who we may name in a few days. It would be regretted that Larned cannot go, but it cannot be helped now. The passage on the steamer from Vancouver has been cancelled, our plan now being that the team will sail on Nov. 1. We shall make known the name of the third player when he is selected."

"There is no one in the world more disappointed over his inability to go than Mr. Larned. He had been planning to make the trip for six months, but his business affairs have made it impossible."

With Anthony F. Wilding unable to play for Australia, it was felt that the cup would be returned to this country, with Larned leading the American team. Some doubt is now felt as to the outcome.

—ooo—

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Frothingham Winner, Walker Second and White Third

ONE SURPRISE ONLY
ON DEMOCRATIC SIDE
IS DONAHUE VICTORY

(Continued from page one)

years Mr. Donahue polled within 20,000 as many votes as secretary of State Langtry, on the Republican ticket, in one of the largest Republican polls ever cast at a primary election. Mr. Skelton, it was said, had the support of the Democratic organization and Governor Foss. His defeat was decisive and to many showed more clearly than anything else could the value of the state wide primary law which made an open contest for the nomination possible.

The Democratic organization, which is said to have given its support to George W. Anderson against Joseph J. Leonard for attorney-general, won out in this case, while the Fitzgerald-Lomasney element in the fourth Suffolk senatorial district went down to defeat before the Donovan-Kelher forces, who nominated Thomas M. Joyce over Timothy Callahan. This was also a defeat for Congressman-Councilor James M. Curley, who is said to have hopes of being the next mayor.

The Democratic organization is gratified with the showing of the ticket throughout the state and is predicting one of the most decisive victories ever scored in Massachusetts by the Democratic party when the votes are counted on the night of Nov. 7.

In the county nominations the Fitzgerald-Lomasney forces scored two victories, nominating Francis A. Campbell for clerk of the superior civil court over Edward L. Collins by about 2000 votes, while John P. Manning, who had been opposed by James E. O'Connell, brother of former Congressman Joseph H. O'Connell, was renominated for clerk of the superior criminal court by a vote of 21,000 for his opponent.

John F. Cronin, nominated for clerk of the supreme court, had almost as easy a victory over Walter F. Fredericks, beating him by a vote of 19,000 to 6000. These three contests were the only ones of note in the county and they served to bring out a very large county ballot.

Mayor Fitzgerald said this morning: "The party came out of the contest in good shape for the state election. Of course there are some disappointments, but as every candidate had a fair show under the new primary law, the party should not suffer as a consequence. There never was a time when the people exercised as full power as they did Tuesday, and the people's will must be the people's law. All together for the ticket election day!"

**COUNT COMING IN
FROM NEW JERSEY
PRIMARY SLOWLY**

TRENTON, N. J.—New Jersey held its first primary election yesterday under the new Geran election law. There was some confusion over the working of the new measure, but as a whole the election passed off quietly. The polls were open from 7 a. m. until 9 p. m., and it is doubtful when the count will be finished, as many of the polls were manned by men of little experience.

No state officers were voted for, the primary being confined to legislative, city and county offices.

Incomplete returns in Jersey City indicate that Mayor H. Otto Wittgens has swept the city, and has won a nomination for the mayoralty on the Democratic ticket against the opposition of the "Big Six."

The fight for the Democratic nomination for sheriff of Hudson county, for which there were several candidates, appeared to have narrowed down to Emil Groth and N. Peter Wedin, with Groth, the former mayor of Union Hill, in the lead.

**MASSACHUSETTS
MEN ELECTED**

CINCINNATI—The annual meeting of the supreme senate of the Knights of Ancient Esseus order was held Tuesday night. The following officers were elected: Dr. James P. Gepper of Cincinnati S. S.; Dr. Charles H. Bangs of Lynn, Mass., S. S. S.; G. W. Eaton of Haverhill, Mass., S. S. V.; J. W. Coates of Marblehead, Mass., S. J. V.; John Owens of East St. Louis, Ill., S. M.; J. Paehler of New Orleans, S. D.; B. Ellerman, S. S.; John E. Thompson, supreme secretary; A. McNeil, supreme treasurer; Dr. H. W. Hawley, supreme surgeon; John T. Ravey, supreme warden; George W. Fox, Dr. H. W. Hawley, J. Levenson, all of Cincinnati, and William H. Dyer of Newport, Ky., supreme council.

CHINESE RISING NOT ENDED

CHENG-TU—Government troops and the insurgents fought at Shwangtien, 10 miles south of here on Sept. 23. The troops lost heavily, but the insurgent losses were greater. The insurgents hold Meichow, 50 miles south of this city.

COMMISSION PLAN DEFEATED

RAHWAY, N. J.—The proposition to establish a commission form of government in this city was defeated Tuesday by a majority of 88 votes. About a two thirds vote was polled.

BOSTON'S PRECINCT VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

WARD ONE		WARD EIGHTEEN	
Republican	Dem.	Republican	Dem.
Frothingham	Higgin	Frothingham	Higgin
Walker	Foss	Walker	Higgin
White		White	
Totals	675	140	78
140	78	1354	82

WARD TWO		WARD NINETEEN	
Republican	Dem.	Republican	Dem.
Frothingham	Higgin	Frothingham	Higgin
Walker		Walker	
White		White	
Totals	93	5	7
5	7	1436	92

WARD THREE		WARD TWENTY	
Republican	Dem.	Republican	Dem.
Frothingham	Higgin	Frothingham	Higgin
Walker		Walker	
White		White	
Totals	67	11	7
11	7	1208	99

WARD FOUR		WARD TWENTY-ONE	
Republican	Dem.	Republican	Dem.
Frothingham	Higgin	Frothingham	Higgin
Walker		Walker	
White		White	
Totals	60	5	13
5	13	639	42

WARD FIVE		WARD TWENTY-TWO	
Republican	Dem.	Republican	Dem.
Frothingham	Higgin	Frothingham	Higgin
Walker		Walker	
White		White	
Totals	72	16	6
16	6	700	67

WARD SIX		WARD TWENTY-THREE	
Republican	Dem.	Republican	Dem.
Frothingham	Higgin	Frothingham	Higgin
Walker		Walker	
White		White	
Totals	119	13	15733
13	15	49	

WARD SEVEN		WARD TWENTY-ONE	
Republican	Dem.	Republican	Dem.
Frothingham	Higgin	Frothingham	Higgin
Walker		Walker	
White		White	
Totals	63	5	14
5	14	633	38

WARD EIGHT		WARD TWENTY-THREE	
Republican	Dem.	Republican	Dem.
Frothingham	Higgin	Frothingham	Higgin
Walker		Walker	
White		White	
Totals	101	21	14115
21	14	36	36

WARD NINE		WARD TWENTY-FOUR	
Republican	Dem.	Republican	Dem.
Frothingham	Higgin	Frothingham	Higgin
Walker		Walker	
White		White	
Totals	104	15	81332
15	8	97	5

WARD TEN		WARD TWENTY-FIVE	
Republican	Dem.	Republican	Dem.
Frothingham	Higgin	Frothingham	Higgin
Walker		Walker	
White		White	
Totals	673	123	42257
123	42	257	22

WARD ELEVEN		WARD TWENTY-THREE	
Republican	Dem.	Republican	Dem.
Frothingham	Higgin	Frothingham	Higgin
Walker		Walker	
White		White	
Totals	104	47	238
47	23	8	4

WARD TWELVE		WARD TWENTY-FOUR	
Republican	Dem.	Republican	Dem.

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Light Vote Is Cast in First Massachusetts Direct Primaries

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR GETS THE NOMINATION BY LARGE PLURALITY

(Continued from page one)

namely, Plainville, Wellesley, Needham, Stoughton and Avon. These, it is expected, will merely increase Mr. Merrill's lead.

Salem Returns In

Salem returns, the counting of which was not completed until 4 o'clock this morning, are: Republican, Frothingham 1055, White 511, Walker 346; Democratic, Foss 339, Higgin 11.

Seventeenth Essex representative district: Republican, Dalton 355, Perley 179, Coffey 108. The Democratic candidate, James D. Burns, is uncontested.

Eighteenth Essex representative district: Republican, Pepin 581, Rollins 378; James J. Welch, Democrat, uncontested.

Nineteenth Essex representative district: Republican candidate, James L. Kimball, uncontested. Democratic, Kelley 183; McKey 49.

Twenty-first Essex representative district: Republican, two nominated. Saltonstall, 1334; MacDonald, 1083; Staples, 907; Dougherty, 321. Democratic, uncontested. Richard T. Fennessy and C. W. Marshall.

Fifth councilor district—E. G. Frothingham of Haverhill defeated James H. Walker of Amesbury by 1236.

Confident of Result

"We have the candidate. We have the opportunity. And with the right management, which the state committee is going to give us, we will elect Mr. Frothingham without question on November 7th," said Charles F. Baxter, campaign manager for Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, following a conference today with Chairman Charles E. Hatfield of the Republican state committee.

Speaker Walker was present in the committee rooms while Mr. Baxter was there and assured him of every possible support he could give to elect Mr. Frothingham.

Governor Foss easily distanced his competitor from Springfield, Thomas L. Higgin in the primaries Tuesday by a vote of 38,017.

Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry won over Representative Russell A. Wood of Cambridge more than two to one. Frank J. Donahue surprised even many of his close political friends by defeating Edward O. Skelton nearly five to one, the vote standing 51,849 for Donahue to 10,569 for Skelton.

One of the closest contests of the campaign, that between George W. Anderson and Joseph J. Leonard for the Democratic nomination for attorney-general resulted in a victory for the former. Late returns give Mr. Anderson 30,321 votes to 26,573 for his opponent.

Mr. Frothingham carried nearly all the cities of the state including Lowell, Lynn and New Bedford where the White campaigners had opened headquarters and had made unusual efforts to swing the nomination their way. Gloucester, Haverhill and Waltham, claimed by the White lieutenants, and Worcester, thought to be a sure Walker stronghold, were also carried by Mr. Frothingham. The chief victory for Speaker Walker was in the city of Springfield, which he won by a vote about equal to that received by his two opponents. Late returns give the vote here as Frothingham 524, Walker 382, White 436. Mr. Walker also carried the large towns of Athol, Arlington, Clinton, Milford, Methuen, Middletown and Montague.

The work done by Mr. Walker's personal friends was clearly seen in the vote cast in some of these towns. Montague, the home of Representative Haigis, who managed Mr. Walker's campaign in the western end of the state, gave the latter 161 votes to 50 for Mr. Frothingham and 11 for Representative White.

Arlington, the home town of Representative Brackett, gave Speaker Walker 177 to 147 for Mr. Frothingham and 26 for Mr. White.

Clinton, where Representative Saunders, the Walker manager in Worcester county, resides, gives Mr. Walker 286, Mr. Frothingham 123 and Mr. White 93.

The vote cast for Representative White was far below that anticipated by his lieutenants in many communities and by himself. He carried Chichester, as was expected by nearly all familiar with the campaigning of all three candidates. Mr. White received 162 votes here as against 81 for Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham and 90 for Speaker Walker. The towns of Nantucket and Provincetown, besides many smaller ones, went for Mr. White. Provincetown was conceded to him before the balloting by his town opponents.

The White vote showed strong in Lowell, New Bedford, Waltham, Haverhill and Gloucester. In all these places Mr. White was second to Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham.

In Worcester Speaker Walker ran second to Mr. Frothingham's recent returns giving the vote as follows: Frothingham 3134, Walker 2038, White 1079. As Mr. Walker expected, he "fell down" in Lowell, receiving but 561 votes to 2635 for Mr. Frothingham and 1236 for Mr. White.

Silks THRESHER BROS.
The Specialty Silk Store.
46 TEMPLE PLACE,
Boston, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES NOMINATED

SUFFOLK COUNTY

REPUBLICAN

1—E. R. C. Bagley, F. A. Cronin, Ward 1—No papers filed.

2—D. T. Callahan, F. E. Knight, Wards 4 and 5—William H. Brincknell, George E. Staples, Herbert L. Wolff.

3—A. M. De Vito, Roscoe Leone, Ward 6—John E. Gill.

4—E. G. Smith, John B. Tuttle, Ward 9—N. Carofotias, P. E. Richardson.

5—Channing Cox, *W. S. Kinney, Ward 11—Courtenay Crocker, *G. D. Cushing.

6—Seth F. Arnold, William Berwin, Ward 13—No papers filed.

7—J. C. Bibber, F. E. Hanscom, Ward 15—No papers filed.

8—W. F. Mulligan, N. P. Siprelle, Ward 17—Thomas Grieve, H. D. Sterling.

9—Charles H. Seales, Ward 19—Charles J. Fox.

10—T. S. Bell, L. C. Greenleaf, W. J. Kelley, Ward 21—J. Ballantyne, W. R. Meins, Ward 22—W. H. Morgan, J. H. Wentworth.

11—Willard N. Poland, Ward 24—James A. Hart, Sanford Bates, *C. R. Carr.

12—Joseph B. Brown, Martin Hayes, District 5—James T. McDevitt.

13—William I. H. Hayes, District 27—

BARNSTABLE COUNTY

1—Charles L. Gifford, Barnstable, 2—Benjamin D. Gifford, Chatham, 3—Jerome S. Smith, Provincetown.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY

1—Almiron J. McCulloch, Savoy, 2—Edward Davis, North Adams, 3—John H. Kenyon, Adams, 4—Arthur H. Bicknell, Dalton, 5—R. T. Kent, Pittsfield, 6—James Kittle, Pittsfield, 7—Albert B. Clark, Lee, 8—Frank A. Palmer, Stockbridge.

BRISTOL COUNTY

1—Joseph W. Martin, N. Attleboro, 2—William A. Bellamy, Taunton, 3—*E. Warner, Taunton, 4—J. H. O'Keefe, Taunton, 6—

7—Garrett Goils, New Bedford, L. S. Hathaway, New Bedford, 8—Andrew P. Doyle, Edward R. Hathaway, New Bedford, 9—William Booth, Fred Moore, Fall River, 10—James Howarth, Fall River, 11—F. X. LeBoeuf, Frank Mulvaney, *I. E. Willets, Fall River.

DUKES COUNTY

1—William J. Look, Tisbury.

ESSEX COUNTY

1—Samuel Collins, Amesbury, 2—Franklin Priest, Haverhill, 3—Henry G. Wells, Haverhill, 4—Ellis A. Emerson, Haverhill, 5—A. J. Burkel, Lawrence, Alvin Ulrich, Lawrence.

6—Charles H. Morgan, Lawrence, 7—Charles H. Morrill, Haverhill, 8—William H. Fitzgerald, Haverhill, 9—John C. Sanborn, *F. W. Schlapp, Lawrence.

10—Stephen A. Lanen, Groveland, 11—Daniel C. Manning, Peabody, 12—

13—M. S. Keenan, Lynn, F. M. Hill, Lynn, 14—F. W. Atkins, Lynn, F. W. Ford, Lynn, 15—W. E. Ludden, Saugus, Charles H. Mansfield, Lynn, 16—Horace L. Broughton, Marblehead, 17—Edward W. Dalton, Salem, 18—, 19—James L. Kimball, Salem, 20—Herman McDonald, Beverly, J. L. Saltontall, Beverly, 21—H. Bert Knowles, Gloucester, 22—, 23—, 24—Augustus Norwood, Hamilton, 25—James E. Powle, Newburyport, 26—

FRANKLIN COUNTY

1—James W. Thurber, Shelburne, 2—Harold H. Flower, Greenfield, 3—John W. Haigis, Montague, 4—N. P. Wood, Northfield.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

1—Albert L. Dyer, Northampton, 2—Charles R. Damon, Northampton, 3—John E. Lyman, South Hadley, 4—Almon Pratt, Belchertown.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY

1—Frederick M. Hersey, Hingham, 2—Dr. E. W. Clark, 3—, 4—, 5—, 6—, 7—Lester W. Jenney, 8—Alexander Holmes, 9—Edward T. Morse, 10—Stewart B. McLeod, 11—Charles B. Packard, Zimri Thurber, 12—Freeman Hall.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS

BERKSHIRE COUNTY

REPUBLICAN 1—Walter L. Tower, Dalton.

BERKSHIRE-HAMPSHIRE-HAMDEN COUNTY

DEMOCRATIC 1—Calvin Coolidge, Northampton.

BRISTOL COUNTY

REPUBLICAN 1—Charles S. Chase, Dighton.

CAPE

DEMOCRATIC 1—Samuel Ross, New Bedford.

ESSEX COUNTY

REPUBLICAN 1—George H. Newhall, Lynn.

FRANKLIN-HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

DEMOCRATIC 1—John H. Schoonmaker, Ware.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

REPUBLICAN 1—Luke S. Stowe, Springfield.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

DEMOCRATIC 1—George H. Mulligan, Natick.

NORFOLK COUNTY

DEMOCRATIC 1—George L. Barnes, Weymouth.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY

DEMOCRATIC 1—Frederick M. Hersey, Hingham.

SUFFOLK COUNTY

DEMOCRATIC 1—William M. Robinson.

WORCESTER COUNTY

DEMOCRATIC 1—John H. Pickford, Worcester.

WORCESTER-HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

DEMOCRATIC 1—William H. Wheeler, Hubbardston.

STATE TICKETS NOMINATED

REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR

L. A. Frothingham, Boston.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Robert Luce, Somerville.

SECRETARY OF STATE

*A. P. Langtry, Springfield.

STATE TREASURER

*E. A. Stevens, Somerville.

STATE AUDITOR

*John E. White, Tisbury.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

*J. M. Swift, Fall River.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR

*Eugene N. Foss, Boston.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

David I. Walsh, Fitchburg.

SECRETARY OF STATE

Frank J. Donahue, Boston.

STATE TREASURER

A. L. Thorndike, Brewster.

STATE AUDITOR

C. B. Strecker, Brookline.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

G. W. Anderson, Boston.

COUNCILORS BY DISTRICTS

1—Eben S. Keith, Fournier.

2—*J. Stearns Cushing, Norwood.

3—Henry A. Savage, Boston.

4—Alexander McGregor, Malden.

5—James H. Walker, Amesbury.

6—*Herbert E. Fletcher, Westwood.

7—Winfield S. Schuster, Douglas.

8—*August H. Goetting, Springfield.

*Renominated.

PRIMARY VOTE IN BOSTON

REPUBLICAN	1911
DEMOCRATIC	1910
REPUBLICAN INCREASE	31,553
DEMOCRATIC DECREASE	8669

1911 12,142 31,553 260 8669

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SILK FOR CURTAINS

I happen to have a large quantity of China silk which harmonizes exactly with the paper in my living-room and adjoining hall. Is it suitable for side curtains over net, or should I use it for summer curtains over thin muslin, and get heavier silk for winter, and, if so, what would be the best kind? asks a correspondent of the Ladies' Home Journal, which replies:

The China silk will do admirably for your purpose, and I would advise you to use that rather than to get the heavier silk. However, if you prefer something heavier, raw silk and pongee are both attractive.

DIP IN TURPENTINE

Ivory knife handles, which have become yellow may be improved in appearance by being rubbed with a cloth dipped in turpentine. —San Diego Union.

FASHIONABLE FALL COSTUME

Diagonal serge, with collar and cuffs of satin



STREET costumes made with Norfolk blouses and skirts are extremely fashionable. This one is exceptionally smart and includes many of the notable features of the season. The skirt shows a box plait at the front and one at the back, but they are stitched for a portion of their length only and give the effect of panels. At the sides are inverted plaited that mean freedom in walking. The blouse is finished with big sailor collar and allows the use of three quarter or long sleeves. The separate shield is attached beneath the collar.

This suit is made of diagonal serge and the collar and cuffs of satin, the belt is of patent leather and the shield is of dotted silk. The combination is a smart one and the costume one that will be found available for many occasions. In place of the shield it can be worn over a lingerie blouse or shirt waist.

All suitable materials will be found appropriate, but serge is having special vogue and is well adapted to the early season. The collar and cuffs can be made of any contrasting material. Ratine is pretty on serge; cream broadcloth on blue serge is much liked; brown serge with green trimmings is exceedingly smart. The portions of the blouse are joined beneath the box plait, consequently it is easy to fit.

For the medium size the blouse will require 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 25 1/2 yards 44 or 52 inches wide with 1/2 yard 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs; for the skirt will be needed 6 1/2 yards 27, 25 1/2 yards 44 or 52 inches wide for serge or other material without up and down, but if there is figure or nap 8 1/2 yards 27, 4 yards 44 or 52 inches wide will be needed.

A pattern of the blouse (7087), sizes 34 to 42 bust, or the skirt (7147), sizes 22 to 32 waist, can be had at any May Mantion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East 23rd street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

ONE-PIECE GARMENT FOR BABY

Simple in design, with few seams, and comfortable

BABIES should not be encumbered with unnecessary clothing or trimmings, and each piece should be arranged in a style easy to put on and comfortable to wear. The one-piece garments are a good choice, because of the few seams and simplicity of design. These may be trimmed with lace, embroidery or handwork, to suit the mother's taste; every piece should be made of a material of soft texture.

For the wee new baby the first bands should be of fine, firm flannel left in the piece to be torn as needed, because babies vary in size; these should cover the abdomen and reach to the armpits; as soon as the baby is a month old the elastic knit band with shoulder straps may be used; or the band can be dispensed with altogether when it is not needed for warmth. Petticoats of flannel with sleeves in will take the place also of shirts as a separate garment.

These can be made sack-shaped with a slope from the under arm portion to the bottom, which is as wide as the goods. Those I made for my babies, says a contributor to the Rural New Yorker, were folded across the goods at the shoulder; the sleeve and the body cut in one from a pattern; the front breadth sloped to the width of the goods; but the back stopped just below the hip and had a full width piece shirred on to make up the length, to be 27 inches when finished; all seams were faced flat with tape. An extra set of petticoats can be made like this, without sleeves, to wear over the other when the warmth is needed.

White petticoats should be of very light weight goods, without trimming other than a deep hem finished with feather or hem stitching and hand-embroidery.

MOVABLE CUFF

I found that my little daughter's dresses were always short in the sleeves the second summer; so I now make most of them with cuffs, letting the upper portion of sleeve, which is gathered, extend quite to the bottom of the cuff, which I put on by hand, says a contributor to *Needlecraft*. The next summer I simply rip off the cuff and set it on the bottom of the sleeve part, thus lengthening the sleeve by the width of the cuff.

MOTOR BONNET

To make a pretty dress with the sleeves and body in one, fold the goods in the middle crossways and baste at the fold to mark the space, so when the material is opened flat this line will be a guide to finish the yoke and sleeves; then fold the goods lengthwise and baste. The yoke depth crossing the other markings; this is to show the middle of the yoke fold again crossways, and cut out the neck opening; it should be a

PRETTY DESIGN FOR AN EMBROIDERED BORDER

Would be attractive outlined on casement curtains



(Specially drawn for the Monitor.)

THIS design for an embroidered border can be effectively worked in blue thread or crewel silks on a white or cream background in outline only, or more elaborately embroidered by filling in the conventional flowers and leaves in shaded silk, the cross-bars alone outlined and the bands of alternate colors in fishbone stitch. A very attractive border for casement curtains can be obtained by outlining this pattern in any color suiting the furniture of the room, on material sufficiently transparent for the light to throw the design into relief.

TRIED RECIPES

JELLED SALMON

Soak one level tablespoonful of granulated gelatin in one fourth cup of cold water, then dissolve by warming it; mix this with one cupful of boiled salad dressing and then with one can of salmon, minced fine. Add more seasoning if necessary, and pack in molds. When wanted turn out on lettuce leaves and serve very cold.

STRING BEAN SALAD

Mix two cups of cold string beans with a good French dressing; add one teaspoon of finely chopped chives; pile in center of salad dish and arrange thin slices of radishes around the edge; garnish the top with a radish cut in the shape of a tulip.

FRENCH DRESSING

For a good French dressing take a teaspoon of salt, one fourth teaspoon of mustard, one eighth teaspoon of pepper, two tablespoons of sugar, one tablespoon of finely chopped onion, four tablespoons of vinegar, three fourths cup of water; mix well, set aside and keep cold, then pour over salad just before serving.

SURPRISE BALLS

Mashed potatoes, any left over lean meat (chopped), butter or fat; roll the potatoes into balls, press a hollow in the top of each ball with a teaspoon; season the meat and fill it into the hollow balls; place in greased pan with a little butter fat on top of each ball, then brown in the oven and serve hot.

CHOCOLATE PIE

Make a pie crust. One cup milk, five tablespoonsfuls sugar and two tablespoonsfuls of flour, one square of chocolate grated. Mix the above all together and boil. One teaspoonful vanilla, make a frosting of whites of two eggs and put the yolks in chocolate when mixing, put in oven to brown.

STUFFED BEET SALAD

Boil nice and tender beets that are smooth and all as near the same size as possible, one for each person you expect to serve. When cool peel, cut off smooth at both ends, scoop out inside with a spoon, thus making a cup; cut the part you take out of beets into little round balls or dice shape, put on ice; cut apples, radishes and nuts up fine, mix with salad dressing and fill the beet cup. Set on lettuce leaf for decoration. Serve ice cold. When celery is in season, add it to the salad. —Denver Times.

COOKED NICELY IN PAPER BAGS

Delicious dishes and how prepared

THE possibilities of the paper bag method of cookery, recently revived, are many, since it requires neither special stove nor patent appliances. It may be practised in every home which contains a cooking oven of any kind. It may be employed either with or without the use of pans. If meats or poultry are roasted in paper they need neither basting nor fat. The Ladies' Home Journal gives these directions:

Grilled Halibut—Slice the fish, then remove the skin and bone. Season the slices with salt and pepper, wrap them separately and securely in oiled paper, then broil or grill them. Serve the slices with brown sauce. These fish steaks may be stuffed and rolled if desired.

Potatoes with Parsley—New potatoes are much nicer if cooked this way than are old potatoes, but either may be used. Old potatoes, of course, should be peeled. Wash and scrape the potatoes, which should be as nearly of a size as possible. Melt a little butter, brush the inside of each bag with some of it. Dip each potato in melted butter, then dust it with chopped parsley. Wrap each potato in its paper, then put them in a buttered baking tin and cook in a moderate oven until they are tender; the time required will probably be from three quarters of an hour to an hour. Serve the potatoes in a hot vegetable dish. Before being put into the bags the potatoes should be cut around just through the rind.

Roast Chicken—Dress, clean, stuff and truss a large chicken. Place on a rack in a dripping pan, rub the surface with salt, and cover the breast with a buttered paper; then cover with a dough made of flour and water and roll to a quarter of an inch in thickness. Place in a hot oven; when the flour on the bottom of the pan begins to brown add two cupfuls of boiling water. During the last half hour of cooking remove the

covering and brush the entire surface of the chicken with melted butter.

Baked Ham—Trim a ham and soak it for 12 hours, occasionally changing the water; then dry it, wrap it in a well-greased paper and roll it in a paste made of flour and water. Bake the ham for three hours. When done break the paste with a hammer, remove it with the paper and skin. Glaze with two cupfuls of brown sugar, half a cupful of water, and one tablespoonful of butter, cooked to a thick syrup, and put the ham into the oven for 15 or 20 minutes.

Baked Tomatoes—Tomatoes are especially good cooked in this way, much nicer than if merely baked without the paper. Cut some rounds of paper large enough to wrap the tomatoes in; small paper bags may be used. Brush the inside of the bags with butter or olive oil. Wash the tomatoes, take off the stems and wrap each tomato in its paper bag. Lay them in a greased baking pan and bake in a moderate oven from 10 to 20 minutes, or until they are tender without being broken. Serve in a hot vegetable dish.

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WORKING WOMEN AS SAVERS

Disposition made of their surplus by different classes

CONTINUING her investigation into the living ways of women workers for the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, Miss Louise Marion Bosworth writes that the problem of thrift in general is a very different one among women from what it is among men; that the whole attitude of women toward saving for the future is peculiarly discouraging. There is, first of all, she says, a general apathy, the result of generations of reliance on man as the provider. Even in the case of women who

have been forced out into industrial life and who are self-supporting this inherent sense of dependence is seldom outgrown. With younger wage-earning women there is always the expectation of marriage. Work is merely a makeshift until marriage comes. Moreover, in the case of women in industry where the wage is comparatively small and the demands of living and the craving for small extravagances are far greater with women than with men, the possibility of putting aside a part of the income for the future seems less to the individual.

According to the investigation of Miss Bosworth, the professional woman saves the most and has the highest average debt. The latter may be explained by the fact that several from this group have borrowed money for their education, expecting to pay it off little by little from their own earnings. The next highest average of savings is that of the clerical woman, who also has the highest average surplus remaining after the average debt is subtracted. The next highest surplus is that of the kitchen workers, who stand third in the savings column and last in the debt column. Waitresses and factory women save about the same amount and carry about an equal burden of average indebtedness. Saleswomen save the least, are less in debt than any other group excepting kitchen workers, and have the smallest surplus.

The form of saving differs widely. A popular one is the cooperative savings bank. Investing money in this way necessitates regular saving, as \$1 must be deposited monthly for each share that is taken. The plan of stamp savings has been developed to a certain extent, chiefly through the volunteer efforts of settlement workers. Probably the most common method of saving is insurance in some form. The only permanent saving among working women appears to be that which takes this form. Savings deposited in banks are usually drawn out to meet the needs of a less prosperous time, while payments toward an endowment policy or other benefit are made if possible even while debts are accumulating. Next to insurance in permanence come savings through the cooperative banks in which shareholders are fined for not depositing the regular amount.

Surely, in that long record of public esteem there lie your guarantee, your assurance, that the purchase of an Emerson Piano will be the initiation of generations of uninterrupted service and of continuous piano enjoyment.

These statements are fully sustained by the record of the Emerson, which for over sixty years has been known as the Piano that steadily approximates the perfective limit.

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Many Emerson Pianos bought sixty years ago are in use today!

Yet the price of the Emerson is not high for a first class instrument, because it is built under the most economical producing conditions.

You pay for nothing but quality.

Suppose you write us for free catalogue and list of most equitable prices. It may save you money. It will surely show you how to secure a piano that will become as an old associate

EMERSON PIANO CO.
560 HARRISON AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.

TRYED RECIPES

SEND A POSTAL
for the Sunshine Taste-Box
containing five choice examples of delicious Sunshine Specialties

NAIAD
DRESS SHIELD
ODORLESS HYGIENIC
Supreme in Beauty! Quality! Cleanliness!
Possesses two important and exclusive features. It does not deteriorate with age and fails to offend the nose—can be easily and quickly sterilized by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. At the stores or sample pair for 25 cents. Every pair guaranteed.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.
Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits

UNSEEN NAIAD PROTECTS

The Kindel Kind
The combination parlor davenport and full size bed; change made without moving from wall; bedding always in place. So simple and easy a child operates it. Roomy wardrobe box under.

KINDEL BED CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO TORONTO

DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO.
ORDER THESE FROM YOUR DEALER
"DIAMOND STATE FIBRE"
Waste Cans, Trucks, Boxes and Corners
We make Fibre for all purposes—in sheets, rods, tubes, chairs, dolls, and special boxes. Trunk Fibre in standard colors, and all Trunk Specialties. Angles and Bands.

HOME HELPS
Stains on silverware made by using egg will quickly disappear if rubbed with a little salt.

To serve porridge without unpleasant sticking, dip the spoon first in milk and then serve porridge.

If half a teaspoonful of baking-powder is added to the milk used in preparing mashed potatoes, they will be fluffy and light.

A bit of sugar dissolved in the water in which cut flowers are standing is an English way of keeping the blossoms fresh.

To keep pancakes from being greasy and flabby, do not have the batter too thick, and be sure that the fat is piping hot.—Suburban Life.

BRAN FOR BRUSHES
Valuable brushes, such as those with ivory or tortoise-shell backs, may be thoroughly cleaned by using bran instead of soap and water. Rub the bran in the bristles as you would soap, dipping the brush in the bran and rubbing, and when clean, the bran may be removed by tapping the brush, bristles downward, on the table. The back of the brushes should not be wet, and especially should the fastening of the

little lower in the front than back; 36 inches is a good width for this design. Run fine tucks lengthwise of the goods from one selvage to the other for the sleeves and yoke, but stop when the neck opening is reached. This will leave a blank space front and back in the middle of the yoke for a dainty bit of hand embroidery. Fine narrow lace to finish the neck and sleeve edge, and a hemstitched bottom and sleeve hem makes a finish to a garment that looks simple, but has enough handwork on it to satisfy any mother's desire in this line.

Another can be made quite different and with less work by sewing insertion in a line over each shoulder and again in the center of the yoke, front and back; a narrow edging is to be sewed all around each of these pieces and a little handwork done in the spaces between. The sleeve is cut full at the wrist and shirred into a cuff made of insertion with an edge of lace; the neck is finished with lace to match, and the bottom is finished with a wide hemstitching.

These can be made sack-shaped with a slope from the under arm portion to the bottom, which is as wide as the goods. Those I made for my babies, says a contributor to the *Rural New Yorker*, were folded across the goods at the shoulder; the sleeve and the body cut in one from a pattern; the front breadth sloped to the width of the goods; but the back stopped just below the hip and had a full width piece shirred on to make up the length, to be 27 inches when finished; all seams were faced flat with tape. An extra set of petticoats can be made like this, without sleeves, to wear over the other when the warmth is needed.

White petticoats should be of very light weight goods, without trimming other than a deep hem finished with feather or hem stitching and hand-embroidery.

MOVABLE CUFF

I found that my little daughter's dresses were always short in the sleeves the second summer; so I now make most of them with cuffs, letting the upper portion of sleeve, which is gathered, extend quite to the bottom of the cuff, which I put on by hand, says a contributor to *Needlecraft*. The next summer I simply rip off the cuff and set it on the bottom of the sleeve part, thus lengthening the sleeve by the width of the cuff.

MOTOR BONNET

An imported motor bonnet of seal fur, dyed a lovely shade of gray, and trimmed with a soft, pointed fold of the fur bordered with Persian silk. The long veil matches the fur in color, says the Chicago Record-Herald. One of the new soft, pocket muffs accompanies this bonnet—a bag-shaped thing of the fur, trimmed all about with a band of gray velvet, and hung by heavy braid cords.

To make a pretty dress with the sleeves and body in one, fold the goods in the middle crossways and baste at the fold to mark the space, so when the material is opened flat this line will be a guide to finish the yoke and sleeves; then fold the goods lengthwise and baste. The yoke depth crossing the other markings; this is to show the middle of the yoke fold again crossways, and cut out the neck opening; it should be a

little lower in the front than back; 36 inches is a good width for this design. Run fine tucks lengthwise of the goods from one selvage to the other for the sleeves and yoke, but stop when the neck opening is reached. This will leave a blank space front and back in the middle of the yoke for a dainty bit of hand embroidery. Fine narrow lace to finish the neck and sleeve edge, and a hemstitched bottom and sleeve hem makes a finish to a garment that looks simple, but has enough handwork on it to satisfy any mother's desire in this line.

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IN BUSY KANSAS DAY PRESIDENT TALKS TO G. A. R. ABOUT PEACE

(Continued from page one)

A speech was on his program here, where he was the guest of the state G. A. R. encampment. Atchison and Leavenworth, where the President appears also today, will complete his visit to Kansas.

In a parade through the streets the President aroused little enthusiasm but when he reached the stands before the state capitol, some 40,000 persons filled the grounds. It was the biggest crowd the President has talked to on the trip and he stood on top of a table to enable more of the throng to hear him. Four thousand school children were arranged on the capital steps behind him.

The President talked of the history of Kansas and reviewed the war, talking to the Grand Army veterans, who made up a great part of the big crowd. He appealed for the support of the steps being taken toward peace and reviewed the situation of the arbitration treaties.

Leaving here he will enter Iowa, the home of Senator Cummins, where the progressives are no less determined than in Kansas.

Near the close of what had been a non-partisan celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the statehood of Kansas at Hutchinson with President Taft as the principal speaker, W. L. Fisher, secretary of interior, just back from Alaska, made a three-minute speech in which he said some things about the difference between "real progressives of the middle-of-the-road type like Mr. Taft," and hypocritical, demagogic progressives who opposed every practical progressive policy put forth.

Senator Bristow, ranking second only to Senator La Follette of Wisconsin among the progressives of the Senate, took up the challenge the moment he rose to speak.

"We in Kansas," he said, "are always willing to grant that the other fellow is honest in his views, and we expect him to grant that we are honest in ours. I want to say to President Taft and to Secretary Fisher, right now, that in working out the problems that confront us of Kansas will have our part and have our say to the end that there shall be equal justice to all and special privilege to none."

SAMUEL F. PERKINS GIVES EXHIBITION OF MAN-LIFTING KITES

(Continued from page one)

cheered and the large crowd rushed on the field to greet him.

"The time is certainly coming," he said enthusiastically, "when we must depend upon the aeroplane for carrying mail. It is not effective yet, but it is being developed in a marvelous way and I think we shall soon find it practical."

Another feature was the breaking of the world's record for carrying two passengers in an aeroplane. Lieut. T. De Witt Milling, U. S. A., with a private of his regiment on either side of him, remained aloft, circling the aerodrome, for 54m. 43s. 5s.

The previous world's record was 1h. 38m. 40s.

Claude Grahame-White, Tom Sopwith and Mlle. Dutrieu also made successful flights.

Seven aviators at Nassau boulevard, L. I., refused to go up Tuesday when the hour of opening the events arrived and it was nearly an hour before their differences with the management were settled.

DEMOCRATIC WINNERS IN THE WARD CONTESTS

The winners in the contests for places on the Democratic ward committee were as follows:

Ward 9—Robert J. Howell, John J. Fisher, Alfred F. Hurwitz, David McCarthy, Charles F. Theall, Michael J. Tobin, John F. Yafe, Julian Yoffe.

Ward 11—Henry A. Frothingham, Patrick Fenelon, John P. Comer, John H. Stone.

Ward 12—Thomas F. Russell, Henry W. Harrington, Thomas H. Gillard, Jerome J. McCarthy, George F. Keenan, Joseph W. Sheehan, Peter E. Whalen.

Ward 14—Cornelius F. Fitzgerald, Thomas J. Lally, Jr., James M. O'Hearn, Richard J. Wallace, James J. McSolla, Thomas J. O'Hearn, Patrick Cavanaugh, John J. Clancy, James H. Gallagher, William J. Curtin, Joseph H. Flaherty, James P. O'Mara.

Ward 16—Thomas Farrell, James F. Mooney, John O'Brien, William P. Branstrator, Francis L. Trainor, James P. Flaherty, John F. McDonald, James M. Fitzgerald, Martin J. Fraim, William D. McCarthy, Charles P. Schell.

J. ROLPH SAN FRANCISCO MAYOR

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—James Rolph, shipowner and business man, was elected mayor of San Francisco at Tuesday's primary election, defeating Mayor McCarthy by nearly 2 to 1. The election was final for all who received a majority, and Mr. Rolph will not have to go before the people again. The district attorneyship is in doubt, and a deciding election will have to be held.

ITALY'S WARNING TO TURKEY HAS REPLY DENYING INCITEMENT

(Continued from page one)

ian people is the alleged statement from Constantinople that in case of war Italian subjects will not be permitted to leave the country but will be detained as hostage. This action, it is claimed here, is in violation of all international usage.

Italy's first squadron, consisting of four modern battleships of high speed and great power, with three new armored cruisers, a scout, three destroyers and a mine ship have arrived on the African coast.

Time Alone Able to Show Tripoli's Value to Italy, Says Famous Historian

ROME.—The value of Tripoli as a colonial possession for Italy was the subject of an exclusive statement to the United Press today by Guglielmo Ferrero, the famous Italian historian, whose "Greatness and Decadence of Rome," ranks as one of the greatest modern historical works. All that can be done to solve the question of value, he said, was to occupy the territory and wait and see.

The statement, he said, was not intended either as an argument for or against occupation of Tripoli, but merely a note of warning to the Italian people at a time when they seem bent on forcing their government to begin a system of colonial expansion similar to that of France and Germany. The statement follows:

By GUGLIELMO FERRERO
(Copyright, 1911, by the United Press)

First Step Explained

"A people is at liberty to choose or not to choose when it wants colonies. If it chooses to want them and seeks to found them, there can be proposed no other means save to occupy territory that is still poor that is still semi-empty, for that a long time has been semi-barbarous, for the purpose of attempting to augment its value, investing in it many points by cross court places."

Another three-set contest, that between Alice Thorndike and Miss M. Homans, was won by the latter 4-0, 6-1, 6-3. The semi-finals of the singles will be played tomorrow morning, Miss Thorndike meeting Mrs. Shurtleff at 9:45 and Miss Rotch meeting Miss Hotchkiss at 10 o'clock. The summary of the matches this forenoon:

MISS ROTCH DEFEATS ELEONORA SEARS ON LONGWOOD COURTS

(Continued from page one)

Matches in the third round of the singles in the woman's open tennis tournament were finished on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club early this afternoon. Play in the doubles and in the mixed doubles is occupying the attention of the gallery this afternoon. A number of matches in the handicap singles were also played this morning.

Miss Hazel V. Hotchkiss of Berkeley, Cal., the national champion, again attacked the gallery in her match with Miss H. Williams, but the brilliant Californian player won with such ease that the match between Miss Edith Rotch and Miss Eleonora Sears drew a much larger crowd.

Miss Rotch defeated Miss Sears in a three-set match, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, which proved the feature of the morning and early afternoon. In the second set some excitement was caused by a runaway horse, which Miss Sears attempted to stop. The third set proved particularly well contested session. Exceptional tennis was played by both contestants. Miss Rotch showed especially well at the net, and both players won many points by cross court places.

Today's formal opening of college took place with the march of the faculty into Syles hall. This procession is an annual custom at Brown. At Syles hall a brief opening ceremony was held, following which the various classes met and registered, and took up the preliminary steps of "getting down to work."

Theodore F. Collins, Ph.D., is in charge of the courses in European history, formerly taught by Professor Munro. Professor Collins comes to Brown from Williams College.

Dr. John C. Dunning, formerly of the University of California, is in charge of the courses in social and political science. Hardy Cross, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is assistant professor in civil engineering. Harlan H. York, Ph.D., is the new assistant in botany. Harry E. Roelke, Brown '11, has been appointed reference librarian in the new John Hay library. Roland E. Hutchins is instructor in civil engineering. J. F. Lievers is a new instructor in German.

MISS ALICE THORNDIKE
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HANDICAP SINGLES

First Round

Miss Ruth H. Hodgett defeated Miss S. Chase, 6-3, 6-0.
Miss D. Thatcher defeated Mrs. A. L. Harding, 6-4, 6-0.

Second Round

Miss C. Thompson defeated Mrs. A. Bigelow, 6-4, 3-6, 8-6.
Miss H. Pethick defeated Miss A. Seaver, 6-4, 6-3.
Miss M. E. Harrington defeated Miss H. Cunningham, 6-4, 6-4.
Miss J. L. Warren defeated Miss M. Thayer, 7-5, 6-1.
Miss C. Keay defeated Miss M. Southworth, 6-4, 6-0.
Miss G. Schwarz defeated Mrs. Davol, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4.
Mrs. J. L. Bremer defeated Miss A. Baker, 3-6, 6-1.
Miss M. Merrifield defeated Miss M. Thompson, 6-1, 6-1.
Miss D. Dempster defeated Mrs. Benton, 1-6, 6-1, 6-1.

Ernest T. Paine and Harris Barbour are two new assistants in the philosophy department. Prof. Winslow Upton will resume full charge of the department of astronomy and Prof. F. G. Atkinson will resume his former classes in Greek literature and civilization. Clinton H. Currier will resume his work in the mathematics department.

President Faunce, in his report to the corporation, which is in preparation, says concerning the entrance requirements,

"The new statements of admission requirements, made after consultation with many school principals, is much simpler than the old statement, and far more flexible in meeting the various courses taken in secondary schools. The high schools of the country are no longer feelers to the colleges. They are the organs of democracy, fitting young citizens for life."

"The colleges must adjust themselves to the situation. The colleges cannot agree to accept any pupil who has passed four years in any high school, and the colleges must not exclude well-trained boys and girls merely because the training has not been in the narrow groove of certain requirements for admission."

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"Brown University meets it with a new definition of its old requirements."

ATTORNEY-GENERAL DISALLOWS PAY OF GOVERNOR'S EXPERTS

(Continued from page one)

the opinion of Attorney-General Swift, sent to the council today in response to questions asked by that body.

Because several bills were presented which included charges for time spent at hearings before the ways and means committee at \$5 per hour, the council also asked the attorney-general to rule whether it could pay for such time. Mr. Swift ruled that the statute does not imply that the reports of the experts should require oral explanation, and any examination of such persons by a legislative committee puts them in exactly the same category as witnesses. In appearing before the council to seek a payment of their bills, he says, they are not paid for service for the commonwealth, but are instead acting in their own interest; they appear voluntarily, but even were they summoned they would be entitled only to witness fees.

C. L. Harpham, one of the \$50 per day experts, was before the finance committee of the council this morning, in an effort to secure payment of his bill. He was subjected to a vigorous cross-examination by Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham and Councilor Glidden.

The matter was brought up in connection with the Governor's declaration to the Legislature that a parcel of land, adjoining the Boston state hospital, should not have been purchased, because it was too high priced.

The heads and responsible directors of the lumber concerns which are alleged to have been operating under a sales and division of territory agreement are to be prosecuted for conspiracy in restraint of trade and the corporations, as such, will also be proceeded against.

The latest official estimate places the number of those affected by the explosion on the Laramie as 235 killed and 100 wounded.

BRITISH AVIATOR ARRIVES

NEW YORK—Capt. Patrick Hamilton, a British military aviator, arrived Tuesday on the Atlantic transport liner Minneapolis. He expects to fly in one of the two Depredussin monoplanes recently brought to this country by George Dwyer, who is making flights in one of the machines at the Nassau meet.

NORTH LEBANON PASTOR RESIGNS

NORTH LEBANON, Me.—The Rev. Herbert W. Cummings has resigned as pastor of the Free Baptist church. His successor has not as yet been chosen.

CAPITAL TO HAVE A NEW GARRISON

WASHINGTON—Former members of

Barry and Roosevelt Garrison of the Army and Navy Union have taken steps to form a new garrison in the district, and are now in communication with the new national commander, Col. George Russell Ewans of Erie, Pa.

The commander has written that he hopes to again organize the garrison here and make it the strongest in the organization.

BROWN UNIVERSITY OPENS, INAUGURATING TWO-TERM SESSION

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown University today commenced its college year with a large registration and for the first time in its history introduced the semester system of two years instead of the three which have prevailed heretofore. All of the courses have been shifted by the change in terms and committees of the faculty have been working through the summer perfecting the details of the new departure.

Four new professors, three additional instructors and two new assistant instructors began work today. Three professors who have been absent during the past year have returned to take up their former courses and a new reference librarian, a graduate of Brown in June, has also been appointed.

Under the direction of President Faunce the requirements for admission were this year made simpler and more in keeping with those advocated by various gatherings of educators and college professors.

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NEW U. S. LUMBER TRUST SUIT BEGUN

DENVER, Colo.—Prosecution of the lumber trust is indicated by an entire new suit instituted in the federal court here. By order of Judge Lewis all information regarding the action is withheld, but it is known that all of the big lumber interests in the country are involved.

The heads and responsible directors of the lumber concerns which are alleged to have been operating under a sales and division of territory agreement are to be prosecuted for conspiracy in restraint of trade and the corporations, as such, will also be proceeded against.

Winter Plans Cause Brisk Activity in Boston's Settlements

COLLEGE-FRESH WORKERS ARE NOW FILLING UP RANKS

Stronger Effort Than Ever Will Be Made to Teach Personal Responsibility and to Give Each One an Opportunity for the Best Use of Life

AVISIT to the numerous settlements, neighborhood houses and club houses of Boston at this time of the year finds the workers busy with plans for the coming season. By this it is not implied that there has been a cessation of activities during the summer, for in a way the work never ceases, not even when the house is closed temporarily for housecleaning and repairs; and in many cases the summer program is similar to and quite as important as that of the winter. Still it is natural that with the coming of the fall there should be a resumption of more active work and a reorganization of clubs and classes for the long winter afternoons and evenings.

Encouraged by past progress and confident for the future each organization, therefore, is now outlining a somewhat new schedule of daily work and making arrangements for such lectures and entertainments as will prove of vital interest to its members during the next 12 months.

Although in some instances details are not yet fully decided upon, pending the action of the executive committee, in general it may be stated that the policy of the past is to be continued and that in almost every direction the work is to be enlarged and made of deeper significance. Students fresh from the colleges are to rally to the support of the present workers and a stronger effort made than ever before to carry out the two great purposes of all true social service, namely, to inculcate in every boy and girl, man and woman a lasting sense of personal responsibility, and to give to every individual opportunity to make the best use of his or her life.

The North End Union at 20 Parmenter street opened for registration Sept. 11 and the middle of October. The Childrens house at 32 Parmenter street will be in charge of Miss Mary P. Ingalls and Miss Edna Stocker, both of Wellesley College. They are to succeed Miss Jessie L. Cowen, a graduate of the Emerson College of Oratory, who is resigning to take up special work as a student of social science methods at Philadelphia.

The gymnasium will be open as usual, and the dressmaking, sewing and social clubs will be reorganized. The printing school, which is distinctly a trade school under the direction of master printers of Boston, will continue its work through the year, but the plumbing school, established in 1894, has been transferred to the Wentworth Institute, where a fuller equipment will better meet the needs of the pupils.

Library Club House Busy

The Library Club house at 18 Hull street began active work in the middle of the month. There will be no new residents this year as those in charge last year are to continue. The work itself will be along the same lines as formerly, special attention being given to choral classes, folk-dancing and the story hour. It is planned also to have several concerts and plays, the natural outgrowth of music and story telling. These entertainments are to be of the same high order that they were this past season when they included not only Shakespearean drama, but also historical and moral plays. The S. E. G. bowl shop, where the well-known Paul Revere pottery is made, resumed work Sept. 5 and is already doing a prosperous business. The shop includes the first floor and basement of the clubhouse and through its continued success has made the clubhouse practically self-supporting.

Activities Beginning

The North Bennet street industrial school at 39 North Bennet street will continue to serve as an experiment station.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Symphony Orchestra

AUCTION SALE OF \$18.00 SEATS FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING CONCERTS AT SYMPHONY HALL TOMORROW (THURSDAY) MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK, CONTINUING THROUGH THE DAY.

Auction Sale of \$7.50 Seats for Concerts FRIDAY, Sept. 29.

BOSTON & NEW YORK
BY PROVINCIAL MAIL

TREMONT TEMPLE 2.25 and 5.15 Daily
Coronation of King George V.

By Kinetograph Process of Natural Colors. In Motion Pictures lasting 1 hour 15 minutes. F. Eugene Farnsworth with special Orchestra and Music. Seats selling one week in advance.

ing under J. C. Bills of Harvard; and active preparation for a hearing before the school board on the question of establishing a branch evening high school in the North End for which there is already a registration of 250 on file.

This September program forecasts very definitely the kind of work to be pursued during the season 1911-12. The emphasis of the work itself is to be on all these activities not as ends but as means to two specific ends, namely, the Americanizing of all the varied elements in our cosmopolitan North End and their definite preparation for participation in American life through a rambling course which starts at steerage and ends in citizenship. It is a pleasure to acknowledge publicly what the house owes to Harvard University and to the Emerson College of Oratory and many other institutions lending us the volunteer services of splendid men and women whose disinterested work makes such a program possible."

New Workers to Start

In the West End work at the Frances E. Willard Settlement, 38-46 Chambers street, will begin Oct. 1 with two new resident workers, Miss Louise Hanson of Holyoke College and Miss Grace Cook. The regular Wednesday night meetings will be resumed the middle of October, and the class and club work in basketry, carpentry, clay modeling, cobbling, scrapbook making, embroidery, millinery, sewing, basketball, gymnastics, elocution and instrumental music will be in full swing by the end of the month. A special effort will be made to continue the English class for mothers inasmuch as the results of this work the past year were highly gratifying.

At the Elizabeth Peabody house, 87 and 89 Poplar street, and 357 Charles street, two new resident workers, Miss Lillian M. Spelman and Miss Ethel Remele, a graduate of Tufts college, will help to carry out the coming year's program. Miss Remele will be assistant school visitor and Miss Spelman sanitary inspector. The latter position is new and gives promise of helpful and practical results, for Miss Spelman will not only make a study of housing, street and alley conditions, and give advice to the mothers in the homes, but will also give educational talks on these

and story telling; classes in sewing and housekeeping will teach the girls much that they ought to know about domestic science, while the active spirits of the boys will find expression in debating and basketball.

The splendid dramatic work of the past season will be continued under the able supervision of Mrs. Frederick H. Briggs. It is hoped also to have, under adequate chaperonage, clubs in skating and hockey for members who have their time free between the closing of school and dark. The nearness of the Ellis Memorial to the Public Garden and the frog pond makes such a plan sound very feasible and would solve the problem of how to keep boys and girls happy out of doors in the winter time.

At the South End house, 20-22 Union park, the regular club meetings will begin the first of October, but the industrial classes will not be organized until the first of November. An interesting feature of the coming year's work will be the joint use with Franklin school of a nearby house for the Housekeeping Club. The house will be used by the school pupils during the day and by the South End house members in the evenings. This arrangement between the house and the school illustrates the plan of practical cooperation that the South End house stands for preeminently. It is the hope of the house this year to further the scheme of cooperation in every possible direction and thus work with other educational and social institutions for the greatest good to the greatest number.

At 47 East Canton street a new house will be added to the women's residence, which already includes 43 and 45 East Canton street, and will be ready for occupancy the last of this month.

Music to Be Taught

Miss Helena S. Dudley, head worker at the Denison house, 93 Tyler street, says regard to the program for the coming season: "We shall start our reorganization of clubs and classes the first of October. Besides our general work for all nationalities there will be as usual our special work for Syrians and Italians. This will include a class for Italian children where they will be taught the art of lacemaking; a class in embroidery for Italian women and one in lacemaking for Syrian women where they will be given new designs and encouraged to retain and develop these distinctive arts of the homeland."

The Circolo Italo-Americano, our Italian club for men and women, will continue its monthly meetings, also its

their own where the home atmosphere may be preserved in its integrity. This new residence at 68 Emerald street has been fitted up with all conveniences and attractively furnished. Registration for class work will begin in October and opportunities will be given for work in clay modeling, drawing and design, housekeeping, needlework, basketry, wood, sloyd, violin, dancing and gymnastics.

One of the unique classes to be continued is the boys' class in camp cooking,

which has proved of such practical value in the past. The morning kindergarten will be in session daily, and on Thursday evenings house dances will be given, alternating every other week with lectures on topics of special interest.

Lacemaking to Be Taught

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At the Hale house, 6 and 8 Garland street, the morning kindergarten is already in session but the usual afternoon and evening clubs and classes will not be organized until early in October. Though the year's program is not fully outlined yet, it will include work in cooking, raffia, dressmaking, clay modeling, sloyd, gymnastics and dancing. The Mothers' Club in English will be continued, also the literary, dramatic and social clubs. It has been the policy of Hale house from the first to place emphasis upon club work, a policy which this year is to be followed more energetically than ever. In view of this, at the Parker Memorial, where many of the Hale house classes and clubs are held, the gymnasium is to be enlarged and both the sloyd department and the boys' club rooms are to be better equipped and materially improved.

Enrolment May Be Large

There is every evidence that the enrolment at Hale house this season will be unusually large, inasmuch as the greater part of the work at the St. Stephens house, 2 Decatur street, has been discontinued, and it is to be supposed that most of the St. Stephens house members will turn naturally to Hale house for neighborhood club and class privileges. Three new men residents are to be chosen early in the year to help with the general management and especially to assist with the evening classes.

In the South End the Ellis Memorial and Eldridge house at 12 Carver street will begin autumn activities the first of October. The work will be along the lines previously followed and will be under the direct management of Miss Jane R. McCrady who will be assisted by Miss Alice Thompson. There will be the usual use of the library for games

and topics before the boys' and fathers' clubs.

The most important event of the year will be the beginning of work on the new Elizabeth Peabody house opposite the Charlesbank park. Work will be begun in March and will take a year for completion. The total cost of the undertaking exclusive of the land but including the furniture and all commissions and other expenses incidental to the work is estimated at \$80,000. The building will contain rooms for the regular educational, industrial and social work of the settlement, a theater, a milk dispensary and apartments for the workers.

The roof with its magnificent view and awning protection can be used as a summer nursery for babies and a summer immigrant school. Until the completion of this splendid edifice the popular street house will be used for clubs and classes and the Charles street house as a home for the residents. All of last year's activities are to be continued this season and in addition an extra milk station will be established. The regular work will be taken up the first of October.

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Scenes When Ancients Were Guests of Col. Benton

Preparations for the visit of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company to Bermuda are now complete. More than 300 members of Boston's oldest military organization have signified their intention of making the trip, so that the ranks will be well filled.

The company under the command of Col. Everett C. Benton will leave Boston over the Fall River line for New York, where on arrival they will embark on the steamer *Occa* for Bermuda. On arrival there they will be tendered a reception by Sir Walter Kitchener, Governor of the Bermuda islands. This will be followed by a reception by the mayor of Hamilton.

Three days will be spent on the island, and the evening before leaving home the company will give a banquet to the Governor, the mayor and the city and military dignitaries at the hotel Hamilton. The Ancients will return about Oct. 6.

Following this Colonel Benton and his officers, with a delegation of 40 members will leave the South station for Atlanta, Ga., to represent the company at the dedication of the peace monument in that city the following week. This trip will take about 10 days.

The prize committee has not yet announced the winners of the competitive drills which took place at the Belmont home of Colonel Benton Monday, and it is now expected that the awards will not be made until after the return of the company from Bermuda.

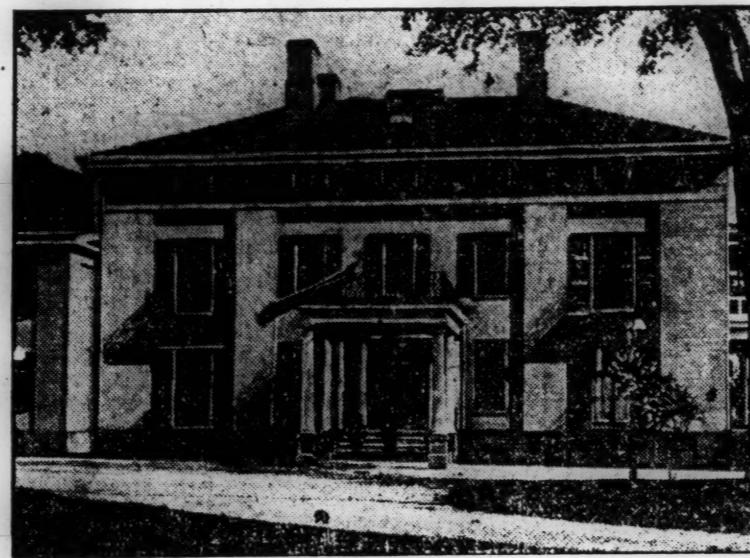
Those who had the privilege of watching the maneuvers of the Ancients could

FOLLOWING THE FLAGS



Color bearers of the Ancients, carrying national and state flags.

RESIDENCE OF COLONEL BENTON



Facade and entrance to the home where the commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company received the members on his birthday

MARTIAL FIGURES A PLENTY



Approaching the scene of the review ready for inspection

GOVERNOR WATCHING THE ANCIENTS



Mr. Foss as commander-in-chief of the state forces and Colonel Benton watching prize drill at Belmont muster

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHED



Quarters of the cook at camp kitchen of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, where the regular muster meal for the men was prepared

not fail to admire the precision and alertness with which each of the movements was executed. From the arrival of the command at the drill ground shortly before 1 p. m., until the evening parade at 5 p. m., Colonel Benton's estate presented more the appearance of a military center than of a beautiful country home.

The review by Governor Foss and staff and the company commander, Colonel Benton, was a feature that elicited the admiration and applause of the thousands of spectators who lined the parade ground. The ceremony of mounting guard was executed with machine-like precision under the orders of Captain Latimer by the men of company H, fifth regiment, assisted by the Salem Cadet band. The competitive drills were conducted before Capt. R. W. Case, U. S. A., and Maj. Curtis Noyes, M. V. M.

The regular muster meal, which was served in a large tent, 160 feet long, was prepared by a squad of cooks belonging to the fifth regiment, the cook house

being conveniently stationed near the big mess tent.

At the close of the parade, while the Ancients were lined up at ease along the whole length of the lawn, Colonel Benton was escorted by Adj't. Fred McDonald close to the line. Capt. J. Stearns Cushing, chief-of-staff, then presented to the commander a handsome silver bowl, mounted upon a mahogany wheeled stand and engraved as follows:

"Col. Everett Chamberlain Benton, commander, from the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, on the anniversary of his birth, Sept. 25, 1911. At Belmont, Mass."

Colonel Benton in a few well-chosen words thanked the command for the gift and expressed the wish to have his comrades out to Belmont again to look at it.

TECH REGISTRATION
NOW 1515 AND FEES
COLLECTED \$150,000

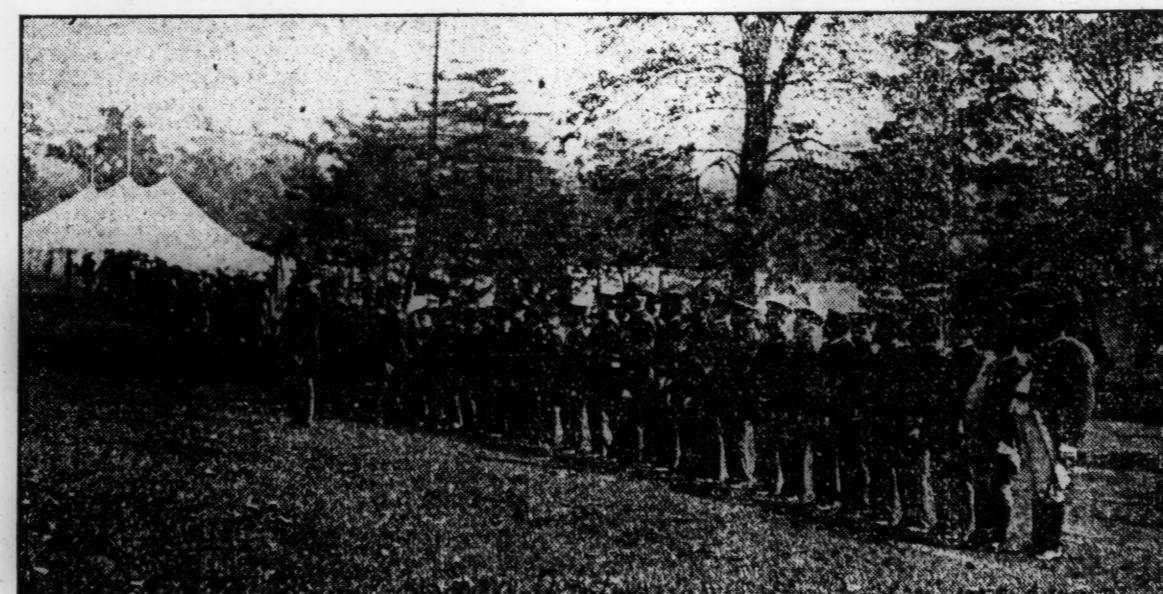
Work of registering 1515 students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has kept the office busy since Friday, while the bursar has collected in fees no less than \$150,000.

A new classification of students has been adopted. The old specials included two groups, those who had been unable to keep up with their classes and those whose purpose is the study of a specialty. With the new group arrangements there will be the classified students, who have fallen behind in some of the requirements; and the special students, who are really such and are seeking special training.

Boston furnishes 83 of the new students and Massachusetts 213. New England swells the number to 335. More than 500 of the new students are from this country, 40 of the states of the Union being represented. New York sends 30 students, 11 of them from the metropolis, and Pennsylvania 17. Washington has nine students just entering and Virginia an equal number, while Texas will add four to the contingent already in the institute. Ohio has eight and Illinois six, half of whom are from Chicago, while the Pacific coast is well represented with 13 from California, six of them from Los Angeles and six from Oregon. These figures are only those of entering students.

The distribution in point of residence of Boston's 83 students at Tech is: Boston proper, 36; East Boston, 2; Charlestown, 2; South Boston, 1; Dor-

ARRIVAL OF THE ANCIENTS AT BENTON ESTATE



Members of the company drawn up in line just after reaching the parade grounds in Belmont, on the occasion of the recent muster visit to their commanding officer

chester, 14; Roxbury 16; West Roxbury, 6; Jamaica Plain, 4; and Brighton district, 1. Of Greater Boston, Cambridge with 18 is first, followed by Lynn with 14. Newton sends 12, Somerville 9 and Brookline, Everett, Lawrence, Medford and Waltham have seven.

China has a contingent of nearly 30 at the institute. Most of the young men are taking the full course, although some are finishing here after work or in government but are now beginning to come on their own account. Japan sends no men this term, the number here being now only two. Germany, Holland and France have one each and Russia three, while from Egypt there is one student. Brazil has four entering Tech men, Paraguay one, and Costa Rica one, while a second New Zealand man has come. From the American possessions in the Pacific, Honolulu and Manila send one each. Canada has nine entering students.

Mechanics Arts high school sends 29 students to Tech. English high sends 19. Dorchester and West Roxbury high schools furnish two students each, while Boston Latin sends four.

Of the private preparatory schools in Boston, Chauncy Hall is first with 21

of its graduates entering Tech, while Berkeley furnishes 10, Roxbury Latin four, and DeMerritt and Legate, two and one respectively. The Lowell Institute evening schools furnish four.

In Greater Boston, the Rindge Manual Training school leads with 14 students. Brookline high school has six, Somerville schools four and Dedham, Everett and Hyde Park, one or two each. Lynn Classical high sends 12, and English high 2. Newton high 12, and Medford, Melrose, Lowell and Waltham, six each. Of more distant towns, Newburyport has trained eight; Worcester in its Polytechnic three with two more from the high schools, while Springfield sends five from its high and technical schools.

Thirty-three other towns having high schools in Massachusetts have prepared students for Tech. Of schools elsewhere in New England, Exeter is in the lead with six students. Not less than 85 colleges are represented in the men new this year to Tech, these being in the United States, with half a dozen in Canada, as many in China, Oxford, and several on the continent of Europe. Amherst, Boston College, Boston University, Brown, Dartmouth, Harvard, Massachusetts, Agricultural, Radcliffe, Trinity, Tufts, Williams, Chicago, California, Columbia,

and Williams, Chicago, California, Columbia,

Cornell, Georgetown, Johns Hopkins, McGill, Princeton, West Point, Annapolis, Wisconsin and Washington, send men. Most of these men have degrees, A. B., B. S. or M. S., and some are working for theses and others on original research.

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NEW YORK TO HEAR OPERA NOVELTIES SAYS MR. DIPPET

NEW YORK—Andreas Dippel, general manager of the Chicago Opera Company, who arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Tuesday night, says,

"I have not only filled the vacancies in my company for the coming season, but while touring in France, Italy, and Germany, I heard many new and promising voices, and have taken options on the future of these singers. The entire list of artists engaged for this season will be published in a few days.

"The Philadelphia-Chicago Company will give six performances in New York this season, on Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27, and March 6 and 13. Of the operas scheduled for New York, two, and possibly three, will be novelties. Massenet's 'Cendrillon' and Wolf-Ferrari's 'I Gioielli della Madonnina' (The Jewels of the Madonna) are assured. I am now negotiating for the production of another novelty of great interest. The opening performance in New York will be 'Carmen,' in which Miss Mary Garden will appear for the first time in the title part before a New York audience."

LONG PHONE LINE OPEN

MONTREAL—Canadian Bell Telephone Company has opened the longest telephone line in Canada from Montreal to Ft. William, Ont., 995 miles.

REGULARS FIRE SALUTE TO GOVERNOR



Battery detailed from the United States arsenal at Watertown to give appropriate greeting to Mr. Foss on his arrival

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Morris McDonald, vice-president and general manager of the Maine Central railroad at Portland, Me., is a business visitor to the North station.

James Lang, superintendent of the Boston Terminal Company's power house, has a force of men installing a new heating system on concrete foundations for South station and its express and mail buildings.

The Boston & Albany road is stopping east-bound through trains at Auburndale to allow student travel to alight.

For the National Electric Light Association, New England section, the Boston & Maine road provided three special Pullman cars from the North station to Bretton Woods, N. H., at 9:25 o'clock this morning.

SCHOOL BATTALION ELECTS OFFICERS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The high school battalion at its meeting Tuesday night elected these officers: Major, Earl Wallace; adjutant, Chester Griffin; sergeant-major, Robert Jackson; company A: Captain, Russell Perkins; first lieutenant, William McKie; second lieutenant, E. Hazen Walton; sergeants, Henry Reid, Arthur Collinson, Albert Johnson, George Gardner, Edward Bridge; corporals, Robert Holmes, Eugene Lenner, Robert Skinner, Howard Bouve, Wilbert Hayward; company B: Captain, Lawrence Harris; first lieutenant, John Avery; second lieutenant, Earl Bears; sergeants, Fred McKie, Norman Parker, Raymond Griffin, Leon Horne, Alvin Gordon; corporals, Manson Dillaway, Albert Carleton, Alfred Hendrickson, Charles Daizell, Henry Richards. Capt. John H. McMahon of company A, sixth regiment, was named as drill master and drills will begin tomorrow. The bulletin is so much larger than usual that seven squads have been formed.

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WOOD PULP AND PRINT PAPER FREE

WASHINGTON—Practically all the wood pulp and print paper produced in New Brunswick until Aug. 1, 1912, will enter the United States free of duty. This is made possible by a revised rule made by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Curtis, under the only operative clause of the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

The surveyor-general of customs of New Brunswick advised the treasury department that the new law of that province restricting the exportation of wood pulp and print paper did not apply to lands operated under licenses issued or renewed prior to Oct. 1, on which date the act became effective. These licenses are in force until Aug. 1 next.

FEDERAL BUILDING NEARLY DONE

WOBURN, Mass.—The federal building here, which has been under construction for several months, is nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy within a short time. It is on Federal street, in the rear of the present post office.

PITTSFIELD MAN ELECTED

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—At the annual meeting of the Albany conference of the New York Ministerium of the Evangelical Lutheran church in Redwood Tuesday, the Rev. W. L. Genzmer of Pittsfield, Mass., was elected president.

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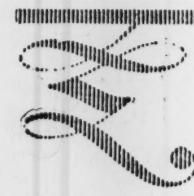
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THE
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SCIENCE
MONITOR



A DAILY
NEWSPAPER
FOR
THE HOME



From the standpoint of clean journalism it is that which appeals to and touches the sympathies, interests and ideals of the intelligent, progressive and substantial individual in every department of life. It is the presentation of news, editorial viewpoint and general topics in such a way as to awaken interest, invite reflection and inspire worthy emulation and practical action. ¶ The constant aim of this newspaper is not only to prepare and edit its contents so that they will be informing, entertaining and instructive, but it is striving to adhere so faithfully to its ideal of human helpfulness as to make it the cynosure of the newspaper reading world

ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN BY WOMEN TO AID SUFFRAGE WORK

Financially, socially and artistically the entertainment given Tuesday afternoon in Jordan hall by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association was a complete success. The money secured is to be sent to California to be used in the campaign where an equal suffrage amendment is to be voted on Oct. 10.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, who presided, opened the program with an address on the rapid growth of woman suffrage.

The first part was an authors' reading. Mrs. Rufus Gilmore (Inez Haynes), author, of "Phoebe and Ernest"; Mrs. Lionel Marks (Josephine Preston Peabody), author, of "The Piper," and Witter Bynner read from their own works.

Mrs. Gilmore pleased her audience with her stories about Phoebe and Ernest and the experience of little Janet, nine years old, in the drama of life.

Mrs. Marks impersonated a child singing.

Mr. Bynner read a part of his poem, "The Immigrant," which deals with woman's place in a democracy.

Mrs. Ralph M. McDaniel had charge of the music, which consisted of California suffrage songs, including a new version of "Reuben and Rachael," sung by Mrs. McDaniel and Floyd Baxter.

A one act play, "A Woman's Influence," written by an English woman and recently given in New York, was presented by Herbert Lawrence, Leslie Palmer; Margaret, Mrs. Miriam O'Leary Collins; Miss Thicket, Mrs. Teresa Crowley; Aline Perry, Mrs. Stanley McCormick; Mary Ball, Miss Constance Hilton.

The ushers and "sellers," who wore California poppies and suffrage badges and were gowned in white, sold literature and flowers. They included Miss Louise Stanwood, the Radcliffe playwright, Miss Louise Hall, Vassar; Miss Mabel Willard, Wellesley; Mrs. Harold G. Haskell, editor of the Tufts Graduate Magazine; Mrs. Ryan Scott Pernar, Wellesley; Mrs. Paul Thompson of New York, Miss Florence Lascomb, Tech; Mrs. Francis Hurtubis, Miss Lucille Gulliver, Boston University; Miss W. Vinal, Miss Thompson, Miss Genevieve Cooper, Miss Margaret Elder, Miss Rosa Heinzer, Miss Jessie Arguello, Mrs. Bryan S. Pernar, Miss Eleanor Raymond, Miss Emma Freeman, Miss Hazel Stevenson, Miss Margaret Foley, Miss Lucy Stanton, Mrs. Agnes D. Lucy and Miss Mary Gay.

ADMIRAL'S FLAG AN HEIRLOOM

WASHINGTON—The admiral's flag presented to Admiral Togo by the Army and Navy Club during his visit to this city is to become an heirloom in the family of the Japanese warrior. He has written to the club saying: "The flag I shall hand down to my children to preserve forever as a family treasure."

GERMAN AERONAUT HERE

NEW YORK—Lieut. Hans Gericke, who will be one of Germany's representatives in the international balloon race, which will start from Kangs City on Oct. 5, reached New York Tuesday on board the Kaiser Wilhelm II. He was accompanied by Herr Otto Dunker, who will act as his aid in the contest.

FARMERS TO COOPERATE

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Members of the farmers' union in Bath county are taking steps to establish a cooperative store and a bank in an attempt to offset the high cost of living.

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

There is probably no part of the game about which there is less to be learned from the study of the best performers than there is about putting, says the London *Globe*. In no other branch of the art of golf is there a more bewildering variety of stance, grip and delivery, than in the apparently simple operation of putting the ball into the hole. So great, indeed, are the differences in the putting methods of even the best players, that it cannot be said that they have any point in common, save, perhaps, the essential and universal golfing habit of keeping the eye on the ball at the moment of striking. You may play off the right leg or off the left, or with the ball, midway between the feet; you may grip tight or loose with either hand, or with both; you may putt with your wrists alone, or with your arms alone, or by a subtle combination of the two. You may hold the club with the hands touching each other, or separated, or interlocked, or at the top of the leather or at the bottom, or at any portion of the length of the entire shaft. You may do all these things and yet compel your adversaries to confess that you are a first-rate putter.

It cannot even be said that a "follow through" is essential, for although most of our best putters strike the ball with the follow-through action there are some excellent putters, such as Taylor and Herd, who habitually chip their putts. In view of this conflict of methods it is only possible to give the most general directions and counsel; and first, it may be said that the make and shape of the putter, whether of wood or metal is of no importance so long as it is well balanced. Second, always aim to get into the hole, and do not content yourself in a long putt with a vague try to get somewhere near it. And, lately, to one part of care always add two parts of a hazard.

On the subject of putting Golf Illus-

FEW NEW LEADERS AS RESULT OF THE NEW YORK PRIMARIES

NEW YORK—By the primaries held yesterday there were few new leaders brought to the front. Joseph Cassidy carried three out of four districts in Queens and in Brooklyn Col. Michael Dady won as usual.

In Manhattan and the Bronx none of the regular leaders were unseated. Edward H. Healy, regular Republican leader in the thirty-third district, received the closest vote, and a recount may have to decide the winner.

William Halpin, regular Republican leader in the seventh district, easily retained his place.

Louis Friedel, leader of the eighth swamped his opponent, David Goldstein, the latter receiving but 81 votes, while Friedel got 688.

In the ninth district Michael Blake retained his leadership by more than 500 votes.

Abraham Gruber had no trouble in defeating Willie B. Davis in the seventh district. Gruber got 1032 votes to his opponent's 483.

There was a hot contest in the eighteenth assembly district, where Peter Gatzens disputed the leadership of Joseph N. Nejedly. Nejedly held his district by an even 200 majority. He got 586 votes against his opponent's 386.

Early in the day Sheriff Shea sent out a call for 400 deputy sheriffs. Among them were Howard Taft, nephew of the President; Henry P. Davison, a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Harry and Walter Conant; Franklin Simon, importer; Joseph Erlanger, son of Abraham Erlanger, the theatrical manager; Harry, a son of Henry B. Harris, another theatrical manager; James B. Regan and John Stack of the Hotel Knickerbocker; Alfred L. Seligman, Myer Strasburger, Max Arnhem, W. B. Cozad, Philip Sachs, Abraham Liebman, Martin Steinthal, Joseph W. Stern and William H. Edwards, the street cleaning commissioner.

None of these individuals, so far as could be learned, paid any attention to the sheriff's admonition to appear at his office for service or deposit the necessary \$10,000 bonds.

HEARING ON NEW HAVEN CROSSING IN WALPOLE HELD

The New Haven railroad Elm street crossing in Walpole was the subject of a petition for which F. A. Farnham, representing the New Haven road, appeared before the board of railroad commissioners today. Mr. Farnham said that the road and the selectmen of the town had agreed that the town was to reimburse the railroad \$3000 as its part of the construction within the railroad boundaries.

The alteration consists of changing the highway, which now runs beneath the railroad, from 25 feet to 40 feet wide. The road will also be straightened to cross the railway tracks at a right angle.

The changes, according to Mr. Farnham, were undertaken as a result of the improvement of that division of the New Haven road, which is being entirely rebuilt to accommodate heavier traffic.

Chairman MacLeod of the commission said at the hearing that he saw no reason at that time why an order authorizing the alterations should not be granted.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

BEACON HILL SALES

J. D. K. Willis & Co. have sold the property at 113 Pinckney street for the trustees of the estate of Ellen T. Codman to Estelle B. Turner, who buys for occupancy. There is a 3½-story brick dwelling house with 1160 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$8200, of which \$8800 is on the land.

George S. Winslow and another have decided to Estelle B. Turner a five story brick residence property at 52 Pinckney street, near Anderson street, Beacon Hill, assessed for a total of \$9400, the 1420 square feet of land carrying \$5000 of which \$8800 is on the land.

BACK BAY PROPERTY

The estate at 31 Hereford street, near Marlboro street, has changed ownership. George H. Davenport buys from Louis A. Crockett and another the three-story octagon brick dwelling and 1592 square feet of land. The residence is taxed on \$9400 and the land on \$9600 additional.

SOUTH END TRANSFER

The Jeremiah J. Crowley estate, William F. Roden and others have conveyed to Nathan H. Woolf the property at 5 Emerald street, near Castle street, being a three-story and basement brick house on 1215 square feet of land, the whole assessed for \$4700, of which the lot carries \$2600.

ORDER PARKMAN ESTATES SOLD

John C. Kiley has been instructed by the city of Boston to sell at public auction the property left to it by the late George F. Parkman, the real estate

exchange, Oct. 10, at 10 a. m. There are 11 parcels distributed through Brookline, Boston and Cambridge. Among them are some of the finest residences in Brookline and the prominent corners of Congress and Franklin streets, Boston. They are as follows: 1080 Beacon street, 1753 Beacon street, 1761 Beacon street, 34 Center street, 45 Garrison road and 47 Garrison road, Brookline, 9 Broadway and 299 Prospect street, Cambridge, 165 Roxbury street, Roxbury, 138 W. Concord street, Boston, 161-163 Franklin street and 167-169 Congress street.

J. E. Conant & Co., auctioneers, of Lowell, Mass., have issued a very comprehensive catalogue of some 40 pages, descriptive of the Rochdale Woolen Mills Manufacturing property at Rockdale, Mass., to be offered at auction Wednesday, Oct. 4. There are 22 half-tone illustrations of this extensive plant, comprising 41 parcels of high-class village renting property and 812 lots of machinery and mechanical equipment. A new reinforced concrete and steel fire-proof mill and several acres of land are also on the list.

NORTH AND WEST ENDS

Isidore Sennabend has purchased from Jane King premises at 99 Charter street, near Commercial street, being a 2½-story frame house upon 345 square feet. The total assessment is \$1900.

Martin F. Curran has sold to George W. Green a 3½-story brick house at 52 Bulfinch street, between Howard and Allston streets, West End, with 1466 square feet of land, all assessed for \$10,000, the land carrying \$7000.

BRIGHTON HOUSE AND LOT

Nora E. Fay has purchased a farm dwelling on Elmira street, near Murdock street, from William J. Sullivan. The lot contains about 3100 square feet. The house is taxed on a value of \$3500, and the lot on \$600.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

Latest recorded transfers are taken from the files of the real estate exchange as follows:

BOSTON (City Property)

Samuel Draper to Frederick Winthrop, Berkeley and Marlboro street, \$1. Jane King to Isidor Sennabend, Charter st., \$1.

Levi A. Crockett et al. to George H. Davison, Hereford st., \$1.

Jeremiah J. Crowley est. to Nathan H. Woolf, Emerald st., \$1.

Nathan H. Woolf, Emerald st., rel. \$1.

George S. Winslow et al. to Estelle B. Turner, Pinckney st., \$1.

Rachel E. Gordon to Theresa E. Wright, Salem st., \$1.

Bernard Gordon to Theresa E. Wright, Conaway and Leverett sts., \$1.

Theresa E. Wright to Rachel L. Gordon, Conaway and Leverett sts., \$1.

Rachel L. Gordon to Theresa E. Wright, Salem st., \$1.

ROXBURY

Caleb Blodgett est., mittee, to Increase E. Noyes, Jr., Sagamore and Elton sts., 2 lots; d. \$150.

WEST ROXBURY

Leverett A. Haskell, mittee, to Henry Hamlin, Patten, Wachusett, Bourne and Nathan st. and Eldredge rd., 25 lots; d. \$1.

Henry Hamlin to Derby Mutual Benefit Assn., same, \$1.

Edward F. Cassell to Elihu L. Parker, Bradford st., d. \$1.

Adelaide E. Parker to August Reinhardt, Linden st., \$1.

Susan T. Stevans est. to same, same, d. \$1.

Marie A. Jackson to Margaretta T. Jackson, Maple st., \$1.

Highland Co-op. Ice Co. of Me. to Frank C. Carpenter, Baker st. and Needham Br. st., d. \$1.

Samuel Lebowitz, mittee, to Samuel Lebowitz, Ashland st. and proposed st. and N. Y. N. H. & R. R. 5 lots, Rowe st., 2 lots, Ashland and Rowe st. and proposed st., 7 lots; d. \$200.

BRIGHTON

William H. Fahey to Nora E. Fay, Elmira st., \$1.

CHELSEA

Annie Lichten and Samuel E. Pauline, sum. and Marie st., w. \$1.

Nathaniel S. Albaum, Mamie Silverstein et al., Maverick st., \$1.

Michael Cohen to Bessie Rulin, Addison st., \$1.

CONTEST OVER \$1,000,000 BOND

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In the superior court today a contest developed between attorneys for two surety companies which desired to get a share of the \$1,000,000 bond which the Southern New England Railway Company has been ordered to file. As result of the controversy the subject was left in temporary abeyance when the court called another case on the calendar.

When the court ordered the railroad a week ago to file the bond, it announced that if possible it wanted the American Surety Company and the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company to become joint and several sureties on the bond. Richard R. Comstock, attorney for the American Surety Company of New York, told the court today that his company did not go on a joint bond but that the company was ready to assume the full risk at once.

GRANGERS RESUME PLANS FOR MARKETING THEIR OWN PRODUCTS

John J. McDonald to Sophie B. Dean, Sewell ave., \$1.

Sophie B. Dean to Mary J. McDonald, Sewell ave., \$1.

Benjamin F. Vining to Edward R. Wells et al., Charter st., w. \$1.

REVERE

Greenville F. Getchell to Charles Robinson et ux., Campbell ave., w. \$1.

Walter H. Uram to Bertha H. Crowder, Arlington ave., w. \$1.

Bertha H. Crowder to Walter H. Uram et ux., Arlington ave., w. \$1.

WALTER H. URAM

John J. McDonald to Sophie B. Dean, Sewell ave., \$1.

George V. Wattendorf, James E. Daly, wood dwelling.

Hanover st., 28-32-34-40-44-48, ward 24.

Morris Posner, w. M. Korman, wood dwelling.

Ashmont st., 347, ward 24, Wm. T. Eaton.

George st., 14, ward 23; G. Henry Adlman, Samuel E. Scott; wood light infg.

Austin st., 33, ward 5; Thomas O'Connell; alter dwelling.

Harrison ave., 640, ward 9; South End Touse Assn.; alter settlement work.

Linne st., 16, ward 11; F. O. Houghton, Reiley & Griggs; alterable.

Myrtle st., 29, ward 11; Edward Fink; t. d. tenements.

Commonwealth ave., 181, ward 11; Adele Duthiey st., w. Cottage st., ward 16; A. G. Pearce; alter stores and tenements.

Aspinwall st., 2, ward 23; Edward McCarthy; more dwelling.

Murdoch st., 58, ward 25; William H. Taft; alter dwelling.

In his speech to the visitors yesterday Mr. Roosevelt said, in part:

"Your purpose, I understand, is to get more for your products while reducing the cost to the consumer. I have the heartiest sympathy with that purpose."

"I want to tell you right now that I never object to paying more for what I get

PROBLEM OF RATES FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES STIRS LOS ANGELES

(Prepared for the Monitor by Lewis R. Works)

LOS ANGELES—For several years Los Angeles has been engaged in an endeavor to establish itself upon the modern basis for the fixing of rates to be charged for service by its public utility corporations. It was realized here, as it has been everywhere else, that a city council, elected by the people, is not a proper body to fix rates. Such a body is practically incapable of doing justice to the corporations, because its members, owing to their official existence to the people and perhaps expecting again the favor of their suffrages, consciously or unconsciously, lean toward an improper basis for rate regulation.

The members of an elective body constantly consider, and are pressed to consider, what the people "can afford to pay," as a criterion for the fixing of the charges, when such a consideration is not even remotely related to the subject. The price to be paid for gas, for electric lights or for telephone service is fixed by certain simple and well-defined rules, just as firmly as the price to be paid for ham or potatoes is fixed by the laws of supply and demand and of competition. If a would-be purchaser hasn't the price he doesn't get the ham or potatoes. The assertion may seem cruel to those who have not reflected, or will not reflect, upon the subject; but right, equity and justice require that the rule should be the same as to commodities or service supplied by public utility corporations and it is.

At a meeting of the city council of Los Angeles, held Feb. 24, 1908, a representative of one of the city telephone companies recommended the establishment of an independent tribunal, or commission, for the fixing of rates. The recommendation was warmly championed by Councilman Wallace, who is now Lieutenant-Governor of California. No action was taken on the subject at that time by either the council or the people. At the rate-fixing period of 1909, on March 18, Lewis R. Works advocated the establishment of a public utilities commission. The plan was again favored by Mr. Wallace, and three or four other members of the council joined him. W. C. Musket, who was city auditor during the rate-fixing contests of both 1908 and 1909, many times in the council and out, urged the creation of a non-partisan, non-elective body to regulate such charges and was possibly the first man in Los Angeles to openly espouse those views.

Late in 1909 the city council then about to retire from office instructed the city attorney to prepare an ordinance creating a department of public utilities. The ordinance was duly presented, but was not satisfactory to the council, and one of a materially different purport and most ineffective in character was passed. The municipal league, the principal civic organization of the city, in company with a great part of the citizenship, was much dissatisfied with the new enactment and caused a different and adequate ordinance to be submitted to the electors of the city under the initiative provisions of the city charter. This measure, setting aside the one passed by the council, was adopted by the people by a vote of 16,026 to 9,696, thus providing for a department of public utilities under auspices decisively satisfactory to the electors of the city themselves.

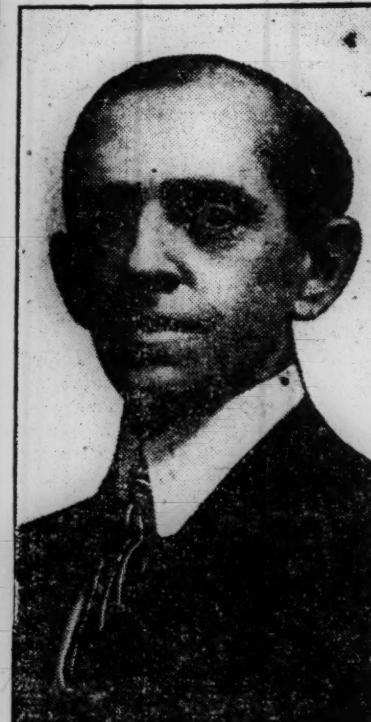
The ordinance provided for a board of three to be appointed by the mayor, and Mayor Alexander immediately named the public-spirited and able Meyer Lissner, who later contributed so signal to the gratifying success of the progressive cause of the California state election of 1910, and two well-qualified associates, Frank J. Hart and Paul Haupt.

The ordinance under which the board was formed provided, only, for the recommendation to the council "Prior to the first day of March of each year, a schedule of charges for the services" referred to in the enactment, including public utilities generally, the council necessarily being left to actually fix the charges under provisions of the city charter which could not have been varied by ordinance, but only by charter amendment.

The board made its initial effort as a rate-regulating body early in 1910; but its recommendations, admirable in character, considering the fact that the data gathered by it in a first attempt at regulation was necessarily incomplete, was not in all respects followed by the council. The question of telephone charges is annually a burning one in Los Angeles, and the council declined to accept the schedule of such charges recommended by the board and adopted an ordinance fixing lower rates. One of the two telephone companies immediately brought action in the United States court and procured a temporary order to the effect that the rate established was unjust to the company. It is conceded by the city attorney that the ruling was correct and that the final decree in the case must make it permanent.

Shortly prior to this time the city council appointed a committee to prepare amendments to the city charter, the body being composed of seven men of considerable experience in municipal questions, both local and general, namely, James A. Anderson, Frank G. Finlayson, Dr. John R. Haynes, Leslie R. Hewitt, W. B. Mathews, Charles Wellburn and Lewis R. Works. These men considered it a part of their duty to provide for a department of public utilities as a charter affair, in order to remove the disabilities incident to the existence of their present department as a creature of mere ordinance. As they realized,

Los Angeles Man Who Is at Head of Municipal Public Utilities Board



LEWIS R. WORKS

also, the inappropriateness, from the standpoint of strict justice, of a legislative body elected by the people being clothed with the power to fix charges for commodities and service to be furnished to the people, the amendment prepared by them provided that rates should be finally and conclusively fixed, except for the revisionary power of the courts, of course, by the board of public utilities.

This was with the exception of rates for water, which, under the California constitution, unfortunately, must be fixed by the governing bodies of cities. By the amendment the board was given power to recommend water rates.

In December, 1910, the charter revision committee made its report to the city council, but that body, after a careful presentation of the question, positively declined to submit the amendment to the people as it stood, the members insisting that it was their duty, as the elected servants of the people, to protect them from the great corporations. They insisted that the council should finally fix the rates, but were prevailed upon to allow those established by the board of utilities in each instance to be made conclusive, unless the council were appealed to by some dissatisfied person, when the board rate might be set aside by a two-thirds vote.

Because South Lynnfield voters had to walk to the Center last night to vote at the caucus an article will be inserted in the fall warrant to provide transportation for citizens of that section to elections and town meetings. The distance to and from the Center is six miles and there are no railroad facilities.

THE THEATRICAL WORLD

IRISH PLAYERS CHANGE BILL

Plymouth theater—J. M. Synge's "The Well of the Saints," a play in three acts, and Lady Gregory's "The Workhouse Ward," a comedy in one act, performed by the Irish players from the Abbey theater, Dublin.

THE WELL OF THE SAINTS'

Martin Dou—Arthur Sinclair
Mary Dou—Sara Allgood
Timmy—Sydney J. Morgan
Molly Byrne—Cathleen Nesbitt
Bride—Eileen O'Doherty
Mat Simon—J. A. O'Rourke
A wandering friar—J. M. Kerrigan
Villagers—Ethene MaGee, U. Wright
Brinsley MacNamara.

THE WORKHOUSE WARD'

Mike MacInerney—Arthur Sinclair
Michael Miskell—Fred O'Donovan
Mrs. Donohoe—Sara Allgood

The Synge play has been in print several years and has been widely discussed. With justification many persons have found a deep symbolism in its tale of the two beggars who finally rejoice in loss of sight after unhappy experiences in the world visible, to which the ministrations of a wandering friar had admitted them. There is beauty and poetry in the story on its symbolic side, showing the happiness and peace that dwell in the untroubled imagination.

But besides this mystical beauty there is also an ugly beauty—if the bull may be excused—Synge's characteristic mingling of dreamy imagination and intimate

realism. Thus we see Martin Dou and his wife Mary descend from peasant rhapsodies upon each others' imagined fitness to sordid billingsgate when they can view the wrinkled and faded outside that the world sees. Martin's years of mendicity have made him useless as a worker. He is lazy and abuses his employer, Timmy, the smith. With return of sight has also come evil thinking to Martin, and he so sorely besets pretty Molly Byrne, she of the shining hair.

The weirdness, the sordidness, the reverence, the all-pervading poetry of the play pulsated in the acting. Mr. Sinclair and Miss Allgood simply lived their parts. Conscious analysis of their playing is disarmed, captivated by its simple honesty and directness, the acting that comes from within, that seems to know no artifice. Mr. Kerrigan's melodious reading is music to the ear. His face shows with the friar's inward exaltation. Miss Nesbitt's expressive face sticks in memory, and so do the humble, reverent villagers.

Lady Gregory's comedy is a riot of fun. It is simply the story of two old cronies quarreling in their beds in a workhouse ward. That is the way they enjoy "one another's company." It might have been the wind blowing strong from the west," says MacInerney when Miskell declares it was the other's pigs that wrecked the Miskell garden. "I suppose it was the west wind that devoured my cabbages," Miskell roars back. "What more have you to say?" "I have everything to say if I had but time to say it. All I'm craving for is the talk."

A woman comes in with an offer to take MacInerney as hired man. He will not go without Miskell. Both of us together would make a hearty man" pleads Miskell. But she will not, and goes out, MacInerney telling her that she is "unnatural and obnoxious." Then follows a love feast across the space between the cots. The inevitable quarrel quickly develops, however, and as the curtain falls the cronies are sitting up in bed, pitching pillows and clocks at each other.

A large audience shouted with merriment throughout the piece. These Irish players and their plays reflect the genius for humor that is the treasure of the Celt. They sweep away all mean and little thoughts in those who watch their simple, hearty joy in doing something real.

Last night's bill will be repeated this afternoon, tonight and tomorrow night, Friday and Saturday night and Saturday afternoon. "The Shadow of the Glen," "Birthright" and "Hyacinth Hall."

On Thursday of next week Bernard Shaw's "The Show Up of the Glen Posset" will be performed for the first time in this country, and with it Boyle's comedy, "The Building Fund," and Lady Gregory's "The Rising of the Moon." The plays for next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday (matinee and evening) will be Boyle's comedy, "The Eloquent Dempsey," and Synge's "Riders to the Sea."

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

LYNNFIELD

The Lynnfield Center Civic League will open its fourth year tonight with a dinner and election of officers in the town hall. Committees will be named to take over several town improvement projects.

Because South Lynnfield voters had to walk to the Center last night to vote at the caucus an article will be inserted in the fall warrant to provide transportation for citizens of that section to elections and town meetings. The distance to and from the Center is six miles and there are no railroad facilities.

WAKEFIELD

The executive board of the Montrose reading club held a meeting Tuesday evening to prepare for the opening of the season and the officers have been named: President, Eber Holmes; vice president, Mrs. Jennie J. Garnett; recording secretary, Miss Nellie H. Bailey; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Mears; treasurer, Fred L. Knight; auditor, Edward deZ. Kelley; directors, Mrs. Corinne Bailey, Mrs. Nellie G. Stowell, John F. Ayer.

NEWTON

Mayor Hatfield has announced the personnel of the commission which is to revise the building laws of the city as follows: Christopher M. Goddard, James D. Colt, Lewis H. Bacon, Willard S. Higgins, William J. Gannon.

The senior class of the Technical high school is to visit city hall tomorrow morning. Members of the class will be received by Mayor Hatfield and heads of the departments.

MELROSE

The second of the series of inquiries into the erection of the high school building additions will be held at city hall Friday evening.

Former Alderman Thomas M. Gilman has announced his candidacy for mayor. He is a resident of ward three, Charles E. French, president of the board of aldermen, and Mayor Eugene H. Moore will also be candidates.

MEDFORD

Sarah E. Fuller tent, Daughters of Veterans, will be the guests of S. C. Lawrence camp, Sons of Veterans, tomorrow night.

Bids for the erection of the new Curtis school will be opened by the mayor, Charles S. Taylor, at city hall Oct. 4. The new building will cost about \$35,000.

QUINCY

The Town River Boat Club has voted to purchase the Charles Jones property at the foot of Edison street for a clubhouse.

The Granite Cutters unions will hold a special meeting tonight.

EVERETT

J. Arthur Benner, who has been secretary to Mayor Herbert P. Wasgatt, has announced his candidacy for the school committee from ward 6. He is a former member of the common council.

ABINGTON

The Woman's Guild of the First Congregational church has meetings at the residence of Mrs. G. A. Fairbanks on Washington street this afternoon.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

A reception was tendered the Rev. John G. Taylor, pastor of the Park Avenue Congregational church, last evening by the Friday social club.

LEXINGTON

The Lexington Grange will observe "Neighbor's Night" this evening at its town hall. An address will be delivered by the Rev. A. H. Wheelock, chaplain.

ARLINGTON

The first full meeting of the woman's guild of the St. John's Episcopal church was held in the parish house this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MALDEN

The Deliberative Assembly will hold its first fall meeting Oct. 7 with a discussion of the question, "That Malden should be divided into three representative districts." Former Representative Thomas P. Riley and O. P. Doonan have been selected to make the opening remarks in favor of the plan, while Harvey L. Boutwell, city solicitor, and Arthur Hardy will defend the present system. The debate will then be discussed by members of the assembly.

READING

Security lodge, L. O. O. F. fife, drum and bugle corps will hold a party and concert in Old Fellows' hall Thursday evening.

Reading Royal Arch Chapter, A. F. and A. M., will begin its fall meetings this evening.

WEYMOUTH

The Ladies Social Circle of the Union Congregational church held a meeting in the ladies' parlor Tuesday evening.

Court Wessagusset, F. A. of, is about to move to new quarters in Clapp building.

HOLBROOK

The various societies of the Methodist Episcopal church will hold a garden party in the town hall this evening.

There are 84 pupils enrolled at the Summer high school, an increase of 14 since the opening of the school.

HANOVER

The Sewing Circle of the First Congregational church is planning for the annual harvest festival to be held Oct. 6.

Arrangements are being made for the annual reunion of the high school alumni, Oct. 27 has been selected as the date.

WHITMAN

Edward B. Maglathlin, district deputy grand master, with Frederick Porter as grand marshal, pays his official visitation to Puritan Lodge of Masons this evening.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The Methodist Sunday school has voted to hold a rally of the school Oct. 8.

A special meeting of the Ladies Aid Society will be held Oct. 4 to make plans for the harvest supper.

ROCKLAND

The Mothers Society held a meeting at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Sanborn on Pacific street Tuesday afternoon and considered plans for the winter work.

BRIDGEWATER

Mrs. Carl Berglund of Auburn street has been elected president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Campello Swedish Methodist church.

BROOKLINE

A hearing will be held next Monday on the petition of Charles A. Hopkins for the extension of University road.

MIDDLEBORO

Rally Sunday for the Central Baptist church and Bible school will be observed next Sunday.

WALTHAM

The congregation of the First Methodist church is to give a reception to the pastor, the Rev. James E. Coons, and Mrs. Coons, in Asbury Temple, tomorrow evening.

EMERSON OPENS IN ITS NEW HALL

The thirty-first annual session of the Emerson College of Oratory opened at 9 a. m. in the Huntington Chambers hall. President Henry L. Southwick

welcomed the 350 students, who are nearly all young women.

The 30 teachers at once met their classes in regular work.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

and fathers and mothers have come to town to oversee. The Craftsman Company of Boston is having a sale for the college girl and student of a number of reclining chairs of discontinued pattern. They are beautiful pieces of furniture in style and finish, suitable to be carried away after the student period and cherished ever after for their association with those happy days. They are supplied with cushions covered with craftsman canvas in artistic colorings. —oo—

While the evolution of the cooking stove may not be a fit subject for an *ode* it means more in the general economy and happiness of things than do many of the subjects immortalized in poetic meter. The Mage ranges combine practically everything that can be thought of to promote perfection of cooking and the convenience and comfort of the cook. The details of construction, of drafts and flues and the distribution and regulation of heat have been minutely worked out so that they seem practically all that can be desired. They have in addition other features that mean much to the watchful cook. Glass doors, through which the thing inside can be watched without opening and shutting the oven door, and indicators on which can be read the degree of heat in the oven. A number of the ranges are made of wood, possessing all of the excellencies as well as guaranteeing its excellency. Believing this recipe too valuable to interfere with and worth all it calls for, Mr. Rich follows it absolutely in the making of the cake and uses in it only the best possible materials, good eggs, good butter, superior spices, molasses, etc. After being thoroughly mixed it is baked in an old fashioned brick oven. It is neither gritty, nor bitter, and does not become hard, dry, or stale, but improves with age. It is in reality home-made, possessing all of the excellencies of such cake, yet procured without any of its inconveniences. They are baked to order in any size and frost. As individual souvenirs of the occasion the cake is done up in the neat little bridal boxes having silver labels if they are wanted and tied with ribbons. The cake will keep for years and years so that it can be brought out on succeeding anniversaries to do honor to the day.

For a number of years Mr. Rich, who is of Boston, has devoted himself to the making of "Grandmother's Wedding Cake," which he sends all over the country. For persons who like this kind of cake even though they have not a wedding as an excuse for eating it, it is put up in one, two and five-pound airtight boxes, unfrosted. It can be frosted at home is so desired.

</div

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

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NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

WESTERN

WESTERN

WESTERN

Hotel
Somerset

Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass
Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for balls, banquets and social events of all kinds.

TRANSIENT RATE
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up.
Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and up.
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

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TO PERMANENT GUESTSHotel
Canterbury

Charlesgate West and Newbury Sts.
On Ipswich Street Car Line
BOSTON, MASS.

Desirable Suites
of Rooms
Furnished or
Unfurnished
Cafe Unexcelled

Cafe Opens About Sept. 20

The House of
Harmony

Stop at THE BLACKSTONE in Chicago. The appointments of themselves make it the accepted place for the best people. The quiet dignity and elegance which characterize THE BLACKSTONE create an atmosphere different from that of any other hotel in the United States.

Located on Michigan Avenue, at Hubbard Place, facing the lake front. THE BLACKSTONE is within walking distance of all the theatres, retail stores, the banks and the business district.

Its prices are no more than you would expect to pay at any first-class hotel.

Single rooms with lavatory \$2.50 and up
Single rooms with bath \$3.50 and up
Large, double rooms with bath \$5.00 and up
Parlor reception hall, bed, room and bath \$10.00 and up
(Each bathroom has an outside window)

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Owners and Managers.The
West Hotel
Minneapolis, Minn.

Corner Hennepin Avenue and Fifth Street

Most Prominent Corner in the City.
Largest and best known European hotel in the Great Northwest. Finest lobby in the world.

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Rooms \$5.00 and up a most pleasing specialty. Also 50 cent noon-day luncheons.

DINNER \$1.00

HERBERT S. JOSLIN, Manager.

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This beautiful estate at 61 PARK STREET, a few blocks from the Fenway, is open for the reception of tourists or permanent guests, seeking board and residence, where large, sunny rooms with private entrances can be secured at moderate prices. Wide plazas, beautiful shade trees, shrubbery, and ample grounds, afford the pleasure of an exclusive home, near four lines of street cars, and 20 minutes from State House.

The Raneleigh

Intersection of Beacon and Mountford Streets
Under new management: a high-class family hotel, two to five-room suites, prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$150 per week. All individual accommodations, with facilities for yearly lease; cafe a la carte or American.

HOTEL ROSSLYN

NATICK HOUSE

European, 50c to \$2.00
American, \$1.50 to \$3.00

HART & BROS.
ANNOUNCE OPENING OF THE NEW
ROSSLYN HOTEL
IN THE HEART OF LOS ANGELES
CAL.

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Meets All Trains

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

European, 50c to \$2.00
American, \$1.50 to \$3.00

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NEW ENGLAND

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Under New Management
Back Bay District, adjoining stations of the B. & M. & R.R. Cars pass door to all principal stores and theaters (5 minutes).
European Plan. Cafe, Private Dining Rooms, New Banquet Hall, 200 SEATS.

Single Rooms \$1.50, with Bath \$1.50-\$2.00.
Double Rooms \$1.50-\$2.00, with Bath \$2.50-\$3.00. Suites 2, 3, 4 rooms with bath, by \$2.50-\$3.00. A comfortable, well-maintained hotel with large and airy rooms and a first-class cuisine at moderate prices.

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SURROUNDED BY 4 STREETS
OPPOSING BACON & HUNTINGTON AVENUE
640 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

Furnished suites or unfurnished, of 1, 2 and 3 rooms with bath; excellent cafe, American and European plans; ladies' parlors; gentlemen's smoking room, large sitting and pool room, specially for guests of the house.

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Most comfortable of any hotel in the city; special rates if applied for at once. Manager on the premises.

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The "free list" of the Democratic House of Representatives has been vetoed and the Republican party has nothing to offer the voters next year as a substitute for it. The "free list" might or might not have reduced the cost of living, but it would have been a definite and tangible effort along popular lines. Unreciprocated desire for reciprocity is a feeble and futile answer to a demand for a reduction in the cost of the necessities of life.

HIGH GRADE PLAYS
IN MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A dramatic society for the semi-professional production of plays of high standard is being formed in Milwaukee. Prof. Thomas H. Dickenson of the University of Wisconsin, under whose leadership the Wisconsin Dramatic Society has organized in Madison last year and which presented several plays, is interested in the plan.

The Milwaukee society will work in conjunction with the Madison society, each group of players preparing four plays during the season. As performances by each group will be made in both cities the plan will result in the presentation of eight plays written by the leading dramatists of this and other countries.

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NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Holland House Hotel and Restaurant

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CUISINE UNSURPASSED

ELEGANCE and REFINEMENT

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NEW CLARION

A Quiet Family Hotel

Located in the Pine Belt.

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REASON TOLD FOR SENATE'S STAND

Haziness of Arbitration Realm Proposed and Question of Entrusting Decision to Commission of Three Forced Complaint

THE general public finds some difficulty in understanding what all the fuss is about between the President and the Senate as to arbitration, partly because the question at issue is a technical and constitutional one and partly because bad words are used in describing the position taken by a majority of the senators on the foreign affairs committee.

The simple fact is as follows: The report of the majority of the committee favors the arbitration of the very questions prepared for arbitration by the President. Not one word has been said in favor of narrowing the content of the treaty in this respect, either by the committee to which the treaties were referred, or by any individual member thereof. This clause of the treaty is the meat of it, the substance of it. So on the main point, the Senate committee and the President are in perfect accord.

What then is the trouble? Mainly two things. The habit of magnifying minor differences, especially when they occur between persons occupying important positions, a habit from which even those persons are not yet entirely free, not to speak of their partisan followers. Second and most important, the words used in the treaties for defining the matters to be arbitrated are not sufficient clearly to define the scope of the treaties.

Here are the words (omitting only those of recitation): "All questions hereafter arising between the high contracting parties . . . which are justiciable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity."

Those words make it clear to you the subjects or questions that would and would not be arbitrable by the terms of these treaties if ratified. Certainly this boundary line between arbitrable and non-arbitrable questions is not clearly drawn, though this wording is the best that could be done at this time, in the opinion of the President and secretary of state.

Recognizing the haziness of the realm marked off for arbitration by this definition, the President and secretary of state added a clause to the effect that three persons should be appointed by each government with power to decide by a five-sixths vote, in case a difference of opinion should arise between the governments, as to whether a particular question at issue is or is not "susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity."

While this difficulty necessarily arises in its solution, in the manner proposed by the President or in any other manner, is not the important thing. Its solution in some way is important, of course, but there is good reason to suppose that a great many questions will arise and be arbitrated under the treaties, and that there will be very few differences of opinion regarding the justiciableness of a question at issue.

Agreeing with the President upon the description of the arbitrable questions and recognizing with him the possibility of a difference of opinion between the governments as to whether a particular question at issue is or is not justiciable, the majority of the foreign affairs committee proposes to meet the difficulty when it arises, by the deliberate judgment of the President and Senate, exercised in the light of the facts surrounding the case, instead of by appointment of six joint high commissioners. Apparently this is not a bad proposal made by the Senate committee or a majority of it, and using bad words to describe the senators who take that position only tends to cloud the air.

Analyzing their reasons for the position assumed it seems they are of two kinds. First, the solution of the difficulty proposed by the President is unconstitutional, and second it is inexpedient. Look at these objections in inverse order.

Is the proposed method of meeting the difficulty inexpedient? What three persons will represent this country on the proposed joint high commission? Will there be a single man among them more worthy our confidence than the man who is President at this time, or than the men who will then compose the foreign affairs committee of the Senate or the Senate itself? The joint high commissioners appointed by the United States a few years ago, to fix the undefined boundary between our country and Canada, contained two persons who are now on the Senate committee on foreign affairs, unless memory is at fault, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Hon. Elihu Root of New York.

The members of the foreign affairs committee of the Senate are men of ability, integrity, wisdom and political experience. They are placed and kept in power by the operation of the political principle upon which our government is formed. They have had years of practical and intimate connection with the country's foreign relations. They are certain to be well informed even when they begin to consider such a question. When they are ready to report on it to the Senate should they not be as trustworthy deciders of the question as the proposed joint high commissioners?

So far as an ordinary person can see, either of the methods proposed give fairly good ground to believe that the judgment rendered would be correct.

Coming to the question of constitutionality, if the senators are right in their contention it would be worse to violate the fundamental law of our land than it would to go a long time without any better treaties than we now have. Are the senators right? In forming this government, our forefathers decided that it was wise to give to the Senate (composed of two persons appointed by each state) an equal voice

with the President in our foreign affairs, and to require concurrence of two thirds of the senators and the President to take any choice in such affairs.

Certainly a high trust and an individual trust is thus reposed in each senator. Can he discharge the duty thus devolving upon him by voting for these treaties, which confessedly are very vague in defining their content? If one were a senator and had voted to ratify the treaty as proposed by the President could one say to oneself or the state one represented what questions one had agreed to arbitrate?

These questions may pertinently be asked of those who call the senators "obstructionists," because of the position taken by them.

Whether the President's proposal is constitutional or not, the discussion is very useful to the cause of progress. It is producing three excellent results:

1st. The majority of the Senate committee on foreign affairs (called obstructionists) publish to the world such words as these:

"The Senate of the United States is as earnestly and heartily in favor of peace and of the promotion of universal peace by arbitration as any body of men, official or unofficial, anywhere in the world, or as any one concerned in the negotiation of arbitration treaties.

The Senate today is heartily in favor, in the opinion of the committee, of enlarging to the utmost practicable the scope of the general arbitration treaties.

The committee recommends to the Senate the approval of the enlarged scope for arbitration proposed in Article I, but it declines to admit that the destruction of the constitutional powers of the Senate is necessary to the promotion of peace and arbitration, or that their maintenance diminishes by a hair's breadth the enlarged scope which these

treaties propose for arbitration as the strict method for the settlement of international controversies.

"If we enter into these treaties with Great Britain and France we must make like treaties in precisely the same terms with many other friendly powers which call upon us to do so.

2nd. The President of the United States is talking about the creation of an international jurisdiction and the administration of law therein through duly constituted agencies of justice and he is contending that this government can do that constitutionally.

3d. This is causing not only the people of the United States and of other countries but also the governing authorities of the world to listen to that idea far in advance of the pending treaties and whose acceptance by all governments is essential to the establishment of justice among nations, to the decrease of the cost of national security, to the preservation of peace over any considerable part of the world's surface.

The discussion is thus preparing the way for better things than is now proposed by either the President or the Senate. The action of the Senate may even result in the taking of great strides forward at the third Hague conference, which is expected to assemble in 1915. European governments are restive even as our President is, at the Senate's exercise of its constitutional prerogative every time it is proposed to arbitrate some question. Then let them prepare to present to the Senate a well considered plan for a system of international justice, with properly defined jurisdiction for international congress, to declare and courts to administer the law of nations. The Senate has authority to upon such a system once and for all, and it seems to be ready for that step now, for that is not beyond the practical scope of arbitration.

European governments are restive even as our President is, at the Senate's exercise of its constitutional prerogative every time it is proposed to arbitrate some question. Then let them prepare to present to the Senate a well considered plan for a system of international justice, with properly defined jurisdiction for international congress, to declare and courts to administer the law of nations. The Senate has authority to upon such a system once and for all, and it seems to be ready for that step now, for that is not beyond the practical scope of arbitration.

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THE WOLCOTT SCHOOL, Denver, Col. Certificate admits to Smith, Vassar and Wellesley.

CLAYTON & CRAIG Night and Day School. Auto, Electrical, Aviation. School classes now forming. Largest electrical school in the world. Call or write for catalog. 161 SUMMER ST. SHOPS 15 HAROURT ST.

LA FOLLETTE BEAT THE MACHINE

Wisconsin Senator Tells How, Roused by Opposition, He Won in Vigorous Contest for the Office of District Attorney.

HOW opposition often stimulates even the neophyte in politics to such a contest as wrests success from seeming defeat is told by United States Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, opening his autobiographical series of articles in the October number of the American Magazine.

Seeking, as a young lawyer, nomination as district attorney of Dane county, Wisconsin, Mr. La Follette found his opponents opposed by the county "boss," Postmaster E. W. Keyes of Madison. Mr. La Follette recounts his first interview with the postmaster as follows:

"You are fooling away your time, sir," he exclaimed roughly. "He told me I was wasting my money, that I had better go to work, that I had not learned the first lesson in politics. He told me who the next district attorney of Dane county would be—and it was not La Follette!

Boss Keyes did not know it, but opposition of that sort was the best service he could have rendered me. It stirred all the fight I had in me.

"I intend," I said, "to go on with this canvass; and I intend to be elected district attorney of Dane county."

I set my face, and as soon as I left him, I began to work more furiously than ever before. I kept asking myself what business Keyes or any other man had to question my right of going out among the voters of Dane county and saying what I pleased to them. And what had Keyes more than any other voter to do with the disposal of the district attorneyship?

I remember having a similar over-

whelming sense of anger and wrong and injustice in my early days in the university—and it led to a rather amusing incident—my first experience as an insurgent. Speakers, I recall, were to be chosen by the students for some public occasion. At that time college life was dominated by two secret fraternities; they controlled the student meetings, and directed the elections. Most of the students, of whom I was one, were outsiders or "scrubs," having little or nothing to say about the conduct of college affairs; and I was one of the greenest of all the "pels"—a boy right from the farm. Well, the fraternities made their slate and put it through. That night I visited every non-fraternity man in the university and after several days' hard work, we organized a sort of anti-secret society of some 200 members. Then we called a new meeting. The whole student body was there, including the fraternity men. We reconsidered the action of the previous meeting and had an honest and open election.

The same sort of feeling which dominated me in that boyish struggle now drove me into a more vigorous struggle in Dane county. I traveled by day and by night, I stayed at farmhouses, I interviewed every voter in the county whom I could reach. The boss was active, too, but he was so secure in his undisputed supremacy and I was so young and inexperienced that he did not take me seriously nor realize until afterward how thoroughly my work was done. He was dependent upon his organization made up of men, most of

astonished the boss beyond measure, and my fight for my nomination was nothing as compared with the fight for election. Then, as now, the boss was quite willing to support the candidate of the opposite party rather than to have his own authority questioned or defied. But the university boys, who were my strong friends and supporters, went out and worked tooth and nail for me all over the county—without regard to politics—and I was elected by the narrow majority of 93 votes. In January, 1881, I was sworn in as district attorney of Dane county.

This failure of his well-oiled machine astonished the boss beyond measure, and my fight for my nomination was nothing as compared with the fight for election. Then, as now, the boss was quite willing to support the candidate of the opposite party rather than to have his own authority questioned or defied. But the university boys, who were my strong friends and supporters, went out and worked tooth and nail for me all over the county—without regard to politics—and I was elected by the narrow majority of 93 votes. In January, 1881, I was sworn in as district attorney of Dane county.

At an early date an exhibition of paintings by California artists is planned.

Among the practical and educational side the league will emphasize that art is for all the people and is closer to their daily needs than at first may appear.

Prominent on the board and as heads of departments of the Fine Arts League are some of the best known leaders in the social and club life of California, through whose discrimination much advanced work will be consummated.

PLANTS 15 ACRES TO SUN FLOWERS

ESCONDIDO, Cal.—W. A. Doran, a San Marcos rancher, has 15 acres planted to sunflowers, the field of brilliant yellow heads of the plants, on the road leading from San Marcos to Twin Oaks, being one of the interesting sights to be seen on the numerous beautiful drives out of Escondido.

Mr. Doran declines to state what he is going to do with the produce of the acreage, other than saying that he is growing

mosaic tiles, the walls of Italian marble. The magnificent dome is 58 feet in height, with a skylight 20 feet across, supported by 16 beautiful scagliola columns. The rotunda will be splendidly decorated.

The Fine Arts League will share the building with the Southern California Historical Society, Southern California Academy and the southern division of the Cooper Ornithological Club.

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Prominent on the board and as heads of departments of the Fine Arts League are some of the best known leaders in the social and club life of California, through whose discrimination much advanced work will be consummated.

COUNTY TO VOTE FOR GOOD ROADS

MEDFORD, Ore.—The Jackson county commissioners at a public meeting in Jacksonville recently decided to call an election to vote for a bond issue of \$1,500,000 for good roads. The commissioners set Oct. 2 for the election.

Consensus of opinion in Jackson county at present seems to be enthusiastic in favor of the bond issue. So sure are the commissioners that it will carry, that work on the county roads will be continued pending the election.

The postoffice department designated the following postoffices as postal savings depositories, effective Oct. 28: New Britain, Conn.; Bangor, Me.; and Pittsfield, Mass.

Educational Institutions

THE PRINCIPIA

PRINCIPIA PARK ST. LOUIS, MO.

An educational institution for boys and girls. Fully equipped in every department. Corps of sixteen efficient instructors. Large, well-constructed gymnasium with stage, bow and alleys, swimming pool, shooting range and recreation room. Athletic field. Two large thoroughly modern dormitories, being built this year, will be ready for occupancy in September. Superintendents have experience in the field of education. Children under twelve years of age are not accepted in the boarding department. Kindergarten. Primary, Grammar grades and a six years High School course. Thirteen years' successful experience. Annual charge for boarding pupils \$300 and \$350. Write for prospectus.

Address all communications to E. R. FIELD, Secretary.

SEA PINES A HOME SCHOOL

For Girls Desiring Individual Attention. Girls happy to be with wholesome and beautiful ideals of useful outdoor life, which the Cape climate is exceptionally favorable for. Seventy acres; pine groves, sea, ponds, large gardens, etc. Large gymnasium, swimming pool, tennis courts, etc. Large dormitory. New building recently completed. French, German, Spanish—native teachers. All branches of study. Patient and enthusiastic instructors. Address Rev. THOMAS BICKFORD, Miss FAITH BICKFORD, P. O. Box F East Brewster, Cape Cod, Mass.

WHEATON SEMINARY for YOUNG WOMEN

NORTON, MASS.—30 MILES FROM BOSTON

77th year. Ideal location in the country with advantages of the city. 12 buildings, 1000 students, family, board, room, etc. Large gymnasium. Large dormitory. Advanced courses for high school graduates and others. Art and music. Domestic science. Harmonious relationship between teacher and pupil. Endowed permanent fund.

For catalog and views address REV. SAMUEL V. COLE, A. M., B. D., 1229, Boston.

Boston School of Painting

30 ST. BOTOLPH ST.

Make application now for full term.

Sixth year begins Oct. 2nd. Classes in

drawing and painting from antique and

living model. Courses in figure, landscape,

still life, portraiture, etc.

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A. M. HAZARD, Prin. GEO. D. IDE, Bus. Mgr. Tel. B. 3229.

FOR WESTERN GIRLS—Eastern Educational Ad- vantages in the own night climate.

FOR EASTERN GIRLS—Equal Educational Ad- vantages in a better climate.

THE WOLCOTT SCHOOL, Denver, Col. Certificate admits to Smith, Vassar and Wellesley.

CLAYTON & CRAIG Night and Day School. Auto, Electrical, Aviation.

School classes now forming. Largest electrical

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161 SUMMER ST. SHOPS 15 HAROURT ST.

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Conposed in Drawing, Painting, Sculpture and

Reading. Special course in Shakespeare and

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825 FINE ARTS BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.

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THE STONE SCHOOL, 59 CHESTNUT STREET, BOSTON.

Preparatory for Harvard

and other colleges.

Thirty-eighth year opens October 2.

NEWS BRIEFS

PRESIDENT TO VISIT CHICAGO

CHICAGO—President Taft will be the

guest of the Hamilton Club Oct. 27 at

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS

BABY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington St., Boston.—Requisites demanded by the peacock of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER. Phone Richmond 1492.

ACTIVE SHOEING

ACTIVE SHOEING—By our new process of shoe making we make the feet fit. SMALL, 382 Boylston St., Boston.

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ANDIRONS. Kitchen Furnishings. B. F. MACY, formerly of F. A. Walker & Co., 410 Boylston St. Tel. B. B. 3600.

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JOHN H. TEARLE—Painting, designing and Illuminating; books and cards; lesson markers. Catalogue free. 420 Boylston St., Boston.

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O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties. 292 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES. Kindergarten Goods, Souvenir Post Cards, Albums. MRS. J. C. WHITE'S, 19 Bromfield St.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING

AUTOMOBILE PAINT "shops of quality" are few; this is one C. N. CURRIER, 130 Brookside Ave., Jamaica Plain.

AWNINGS, TENTS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. H. MCLELLAN CO., 12 Canal St., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield St., mail address 12 Bowdoin St., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and Bindings. Send for catalogue 8.

BRASS CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WORCESTER CO., 35 Exchange St., off State St.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms. Sponges and Chamois Skins.

CARBON PAPER AND TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

O. S. C. Brand Carbons and Ribbons. OFFICE SPECIALTY CO., 170 Summer St., Boston. Agents Edison Business Photographs.

CALIFORNIA "PENINSULA" SHOWS DEVELOPMENT

SAN FRANCISCO—The Garden City of the peninsula is the term applied to San Jose, without doubt one of the most beautiful spots within close proximity to San Francisco, says the San Francisco Bulletin.

This little city is really the collecting point for a vast acreage of deciduous fruits and but a short run of 50 miles from San Francisco.

Progressiveness abounds in San Jose. Its streets are wide and are kept clean; the sidewalks are well cared for and prosperity seems to be there.

The village of Mountain View, located in the Santa Clara valley, on the valley line of the Southern Pacific 38 miles south of San Francisco and 12 miles northwest of San Jose, is highly praised by its residents.

The quality of the soil in and around Mountain View is, according to the residents, excellent.

Almost any kinds of fruits or vegetable will grow there. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, apricots, prunes, grapes, cherries, olives are among the delicacies which all grow to the highest state of perfection at Mountain View.

Home town features are another thing which Mountain View prides itself upon. These include moderate prices, reasonable rates of taxation, good water, electricity, good streets, excellent schools and plenty of churches.

might not get the information we are seeking.

"But we will go to Washington and from there to points of the east. It is necessary for three of us to go, because it is too large a project for one man to handle. Mr. Ryan is also an expert on high tension transmission and he will pay more attention to this feature than to the others. Especially will he investigate the development work in Colorado. Mr. Panter and myself must be in a position to compare notes on all these questions."

Mr. Scattergood expects to be back in Los Angeles by the middle of October, when the board of public works will open bids for the machinery for power site No. 1, in the San Francisquito canyon, which is the first point where power will be developed to be delivered to the city. This site alone will produce 30,000 horsepower. The investigation of the eastern power plants is chiefly for the purpose of guiding the engineers in this first development and only the most modern appliances and ideas will be used in the city's first power plant in the San Francisquito.

The board of public works has allowed the expenditure of \$1000 to pay the expenses of these three in making their investigation.

"I do not like to tell in detail just where we will go," says Mr. Scattergood.

"We are engaged in a municipal project and the plants we will investigate are mostly privately owned. Those who own private electrical plants have not much sympathy with municipal projects of the same kind and if it were known in advance just where we would show up, we

might not get the information we are seeking.

"But we will go to Washington and from there to points of the east. It is necessary for three of us to go, because it is too large a project for one man to handle. Mr. Ryan is also an expert on high tension transmission and he will pay more attention to this feature than to the others. Especially will he investigate the development work in Colorado. Mr. Panter and myself must be in a position to compare notes on all these questions."

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Drop Title of Professor

BLOOMSBURG, Pa.—The practise of addressing a member of the Bloomsburg state normal school faculty as "professor" is discontinued. Announcement was made in chapel recently by Dr. D. J. Waller, principal, that members of the faculty desire hereafter to be addressed as plain "mister."

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J. H. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer St., Boston, Mass.—Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARPET CLEANING

STEAM, SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM, ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO., 130 Kemble St., Roxbury. Tel. 1074-1071 Rox.

CLOTHING—WET WEATHER

RAIN COATS—AUTO COATS. Reliable merchandise for every specific use. W. H. B. CO., 19 Tremont St., Boston.

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CUSTOM CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES; also stylish ready-to-wear corsets. MISS S. A. SYER, 149 Tremont St., Boston.

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CLAFF CUSTOM CORSETS—La Modern Corset. Ready to wear. LA CLAFF AND KILLEEN, 102 Boylston St.

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MRS. CARRIE W. BROWN, Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicure and Pedicure. Tel. Oxf. 4469 M. 2 Park Sq. room 67-68.

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HATTERS

WIL. H. HANDBRICAL PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Ave. St., few doors south of Adams House; soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama hats cleaned, blocked and rebrimmed; hats banded and bound while you wait. 50c.

JEWELRY, ETC.

T. FRANK BELL (Established 1892). Gold, jewelry, fans, combs. Jewelry, watch, umbrella, etc. 19 Tremont St., Boston.

DIAMOND CUTTERS

HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for diamonds. RUSSELL & SME, formerly with Tiffany & Co., 373 Washington St.

DOORS AND WINDOWS

E. A. CARLISLE AND POPE CO., 2 Society St., Boston. Doors, Windows and Screens. Fly Doors.

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ARNOLD & PETROS, 460 Boylston St. Potted plants and cut flowers in season. Freshest blooms only. Phone.

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MACEY BOOKSELLERS and LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 Franklin St., Boston.

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W. DAVIDSON, Custom Furrier—Repairing, Refurbishing, Reupholstering. 175 Tremont St. Phone Oxford 1999 M.

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FRENCH PATTERN CO.—Suits and Dress Patterns cut to measure. Waist Patterns \$1.00. 41 West St., Boston.

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LADIES' SAMPLE SHOE SHOP CO.

196 WASHINGTON ST. and 7 TEMPLE PL.—Finest shoes. \$2.50, regular \$3.50 and \$4. shoes. Both stores up one flight. Careful attention to mail orders.

LIGHTING FIXTURES

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THE SUMMIT LUNCHEON, 10 TEMPLE PLACE, Home Cooking. Prompt Service. 11 to 3.

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THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE GO TO THURSTON'S, 50 Bromfield St., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PHOTOGRAPHY

WAKEFIELD ART CO., 723 Dudley St., Dor. Devel. 6 ex. rolls to 4x5, 10c. Prints No. 2 Br. 3c; No. 2A, 3½x5½, 3½x3½, 4c; 4x5. 5c. Mail orders. Reliable, quick.

PIANOS & COLUMBIA GAFONOLAS

KRAFT, BATES and SPENCER (INC.) Manufacturers and Distributors of the CELEBRATED KRAFT PIANO—The sweetest-toned piano in the world. If you are interested in the piano, kindly investigate the merits of this beautiful instrument. Other makes at low prices. Columbian Gafonolas and latest records 159 Boylston St., Boston.

SHINING MARK

"Is this dress apt to be easily spotted?" she inquired.

"At least four blocks off, I should judge," answered the gentlemanly clerk.

LITTLE

Man wants but little here below, and he gets it when he goes to the grocery with less than \$5.—Chicago Record-Herald.

TRAVELED TO TERMINUS

An old country couple once visited a town and boarded a tramcar. They were not long seated when the conductor called out, "James street," and a gentleman alighted. At the next stopping place he called out, "Victoria street," and a lady got out. The next was "John street" and two gentlemen got out this time.

The woman plucked her husband by the coat and asked: "Is it no time we were getting out?"

"Whist, wuman," he replied: "don't show yer ignorance. We've wait till our names ca'd"—ideas.

NOT IN OIL

"I hear you are going to have your likeness transferred to canvas?"

"Yes."

"And what artist is to paint the picture?"

"Paint the picture?"

"Why, of course."

"Oh, this is just going to be a moving picture!"—Los Angeles Express.

EASY SELECTION

With the Governor lined up where the people can look them over, it ought to be easy to pick out a competent President or two—Chicago Daily News.

BARREN GROUND

"My garden didn't turn out very well this year. I think I'll have the soil of my back yard analyzed."

"I can give you an offhand analysis right now. That soil contains too much iron, glass, putty and builder's lime."—Washington Herald.

DIDN'T LOSE ANYTHING

Vox Populi—Do you think you've boosted your circulation by giving a year's subscription for the biggest paper raised in the county?

The Editor—Mebbe not, but I got four barrels of samples.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

GAVE HIM A START

"Now, then," said the auctioneer, holding up a pair of antique silver candlesticks, "give me a start."

"Two shillings!" came from a voice at the back of the room.

"What!" exclaimed the terrified auctioneer.

"Ah," said the bidder in an undertone, and with a chuckle, "I thought that would give 'em a start!"—Chicago Post.

GARMENTS FOR LADIES

CHAS. H. HURWITCH, 31 West St. Specially Designed Garments for Ladies.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refurbished and repaired.

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J. H. HUNTER & CO., 60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON—BUILDERS' AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

HAIR WORK

COMBINGS made into braids

UNIQUE KOREAN POTTERY ON VIEW

Long Corridor of Japanese Department in Museum Has Been Enriched by Langdon Warner's Skill and Enthusiasm

Two cases of beautiful, early Korean pottery, whose equal probably has never been seen in America before, have just been placed on exhibition in the long corridor of the Japanese department of the Museum of Fine Arts.

This wonderful collection was made for the museum by Langdon Warner, assistant curator of the department, who has recently returned from Japan and Korea. A few pieces of this kind have been

white kaolin pottery with a beautiful incised design, which shows blue where the glaze is deeper over the cut line.

The graceful flask-shaped vase is divided into panels by fine black and white lines and has a decoration of delicate grasses in black and white. A similar shape is fluted and marked to simulate clustered bamboo stalks.

A cup stand shown is fluted and has a made by stamping or incising the design on the biscuit and then pressing white

has a cracked blue-green glaze of remarkable clearness, over an incised drawing of a dragon full of vigor and rhythmic grace.

This Korean pottery is very difficult to obtain as it is much prized by Japanese collectors and immediately bought up by the Japanese dealers from the Koreans. Mr. Warner obtained most of this collection in Japan, but a few choice pieces he bought himself in the interior of Korea.

He encountered both danger and hardship, having been refused food and lodging after buying his specimens and was obliged to tramp many miles back to the town he started from in the dark over rough country, carrying his heavy boxes in his arms and inwardly wondering which box he would least reluctantly relinquish if attacked.

The greater part of this pottery has come out of Song-do, about 80 km north of Seoul, and the former capital of the Kora dynasty which lasted from 900 to 1400 A. D. None of it was made after 1400.

Koreans Admired

The Koreans called it "pottery of another world" and "Meiki or ancient ware," and the Chinese say it was due to a copy of the work of Josho of Sung and Eshsu of Tang. Before that time the pottery of Korea was unglazed and rough. The green glaze used was not so transparent and clear as the Chinese celadon. Most of the pieces are not real utensils but were made for memorial offerings. Many, however, served domestic purposes and among these we find water jars, teakettles, cups and saucers, jugs, tubs, bottles, tripod shapes, pen trays and bowls.

"The modern Japanese collector," Mr. Warner says, "considers that the imperfections add to the interest of the piece and value it all the more highly on their account when used for the tea ceremony. We find pieces where the glaze has been run over a nicked edge, or over a stone left in the clay and perhaps protruding from the side of the pottery made."

The finest color is a light, natural blue-green and where the buff clay shows through the thinner places it takes on a pinkish tone that is very pleasing.

The best pieces of the Korean porcelain Mr. Warner considers as fine as the early Chinese porcelains and the best pieces of Korean pottery as fine as any pottery made.

The objects seen in this collection are all carefully selected from hundreds of pieces on account of beautiful color, good shape and fine glaze.

and rarely black clay into the hollows and covering the whole with green glaze.

The little fluted bowls claim our admiration for their grace and beauty of texture and charming ornament. One is like a five-petaled flower, another like a scallop shell with little brown edge.

The little covered cosmetic boxes were delicate Mishima decoration of little white daisies. The Mishima style is first thought to be incense boxes and were later used for that purpose. One is shown open, displaying the three little saucers separated by a porcelain stem.

A very fine specimen is the high shouldered vase with the small neck. This

was highly valued by the Japanese tea masters we can understand how its softness and refinement must have appealed to the discipline of the Zen cult.

The chalice-shaped incense burner is perhaps the most remarkable piece in the collection with its "tip-tilted" flaring foot and the two fluted bands around the stand.

A very beautiful plate is of blue-

ANCIENT WARE HAS RICH APPEAL



Korean pottery brought home from far eastern search by Langdon Warner for museum

shown before in the Morse collection, the Macomber collection, and the Ross collection at the museum, but nothing so complete or so representative as these choice examples has been on view.

When we are told that this pottery was highly valued by the Japanese tea masters we can understand how its softness and refinement must have appealed to the discipline of the Zen cult.

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NEXT CONVENTION OF POSTMASTERS IN SPRINGFIELD

BOSTON'S HARVARD CLUB ESTABLISHES FIVE SCHOLARSHIPS

The next annual convention of the Massachusetts League of Postmasters will be held at Springfield some time prior to the national convention. This was decided at yesterday's session in the American house.

Lawrence A. Letherman, chief inspector, spoke on the organization of the postal system in the insular possessions. A paper on value of conventions was read by Miss Lydia Phinney of Monument Beach followed by the reading of a written address by President Hoag.

Resolutions were passed congratulating the postmaster for putting the department on a paying basis. The following officers were elected: President, T. F. Phinney of Hyannisport; first vice-president, J. S. Sheean of Bridgewater; secretary, E. W. Hallett of Yarmouthport; and treasurer, Warren Lewis of Lunenburg.

HARVARD UNION IS NOW OPEN TO ALL STUDENTS

Harvard Union is now open for inspection to all members of the university within a week after the opening of college, when only members will be admitted. It will be open from 7:30 a. m. to midnight.

Officers and former members of the university residing within 25 miles of Cambridge may become associate members upon the payment of the annual dues. Associate members are not permitted to vote at the election of Union officers; otherwise their privileges are the same as those of the active members.

The same plan as last year will be followed in accommodating men who wish to dine at the Union.

An information bureau has been established in the reading room of the Union. Official circulars, course pamphlets and maps of Cambridge can be obtained there, and inquiries regarding the whereabouts of officers of the university, buildings, streets, etc., will be answered. This information bureau will be maintained for the remainder of this week.

ORDAIN STRAFFORD PASTOR

STRAFFORD, N. H.—Ordination of the Rev. Oscar W. Stewart as pastor of the Free Baptist church at Strafford Center takes place today. On the program are the following prominent clergymen: William Franklin of Worcester, Edwin B. Stiles of Alton, W. A. Paige and Frank H. Leavitt of Rochester, E. W. Cummings of Gonic and J. Roy Dinsmore of East Rochester. The Emanuel male quartet will furnish music.

JERSEY CITY BOND BID IS ACCEPTED

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Jersey City's finance board received bids recently for an issue of \$6,776,000 water bonds, maturing in 50 years and paying 4½ per cent. There were 11 bidders.

FALL RIVER MILL EXPANDS

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Stockholders of the Lincoln Manufacturing Company by a practically unanimous vote, decided Tuesday to add 35,000 spindles to their plant here, which now has 63,000 spindles, and to increase the capital stock from \$700,000 to \$1,250,000.

PAWTUCKET HAS PROPERTY GAIN

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—According to figures issued Tuesday by the board of tax assessors there is an increase in taxable property over last year of \$1,796,140. This will give an increase of taxes amounting to \$29,636,31.

The total value of real and personal property is \$49,212,220. Of the increase \$1,159,400 is on real estate and \$636,740 on personal property. The department has decided

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World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

FLUCTUATIONS ARE WIDE AND MARKET IS MUCH EXCITED

Heavy Trading in the Steel Issues Continues — Big Jump in Prices Followed by Sharp Declines

LONDON IS BUOYANT

A very excited market was experienced in New York today. Fluctuations were wide and the volume of trading was large. The price movement was exceedingly erratic. Opening prices were higher all through the list, particularly for Steel common and preferred and Union Pacific.

Steel was again the feature. The opening sales ranged from 59½ to 62 against Tuesday's closing price of 56½, 201,000 out of 300,000 total sales, shares coming out during the first 15 minutes. The preferred was up 4½ points at the opening at 109½ and advanced to 113 during the first sales.

There were sharp recessions almost immediately after the opening and for a time it was difficult to tell which way prices would jump next. Amalgamated Copper, American Smelting, Lehigh Valley and other issues which were under heavy pressure recently, showed much buoyancy. Stocks were moving downward at the end of the first half hour.

Steel and Amalgamated Copper were most largely traded in on the local exchange. Other issues were strong. Calumet & Hecla had a good advance at the opening. North Butte and Calumet & Arizona were strong features.

Steel reached its high point at 62 during the early sales. It sold down at 62½ the opening price to around 58 before midday. The preferred, after touching 113, declined about five points during the same period. Union Pacific opened up 24 at 106½ and, after advancing a point further, declined to around 158 before noon.

Reading opened up 1½ at 159, advanced to 159½ and then sold off well below last night's close. Amalgamated Copper opened up 25 at 50 and declined a point during the first half of the session. American Smelting opened up 13 at 62, advanced to 63½ and dropped two points before midday. American Cotton 30 at 48½ was up two points at the opening. After advancing ½ further it declined two points. The market was weak in the early afternoon.

Lehigh Valley opened up 1½ at 158½, advanced to 162 and then sold off about three points.

A drop of 10 points in Wabash 4s was a feature of the New York market.

On the local exchange North Butte opened up ½ at 22½, rose to 23 and then declined a good fraction. Lake Copper opened up ½ at 25 and rose ½ further. Calumet & Hecla was up 15 points at 38½. Prices receded somewhat in the early afternoon.

Stocks continued under heavy pressure during the afternoon. At the beginning of the last hour the tone was very heavy and prices for many issues were well under Tuesday's closing figures. Northern Pacific, which opened up 2½ points at 116½, dropped 5 points. St. Paul opened up ½ at 110½, went to 111 and then dropped five points. It was reported that a loan was closed out which had Wabash bonds as collateral. The selling of these bonds was said to have accounted for the decline both the bonds and stocks sustained. At two o'clock Amalgamated Copper was selling around 47. Smelters was just above 38. American Cotton Oil was selling at 46½.

LONDON—At the official closing today the market exhibited some irregularity.

Gilt edged investments ended under best prices owing to the heavy drain of gold in Bank of England.

Home rails and foreign issues, however, were cheerful at best prices, sentiment being helped by the amicable agreement between Germany and France.

There was some profit taking in mining shares, but Rio Tintos closed at top prices, showing a gain of 1½ per cent from last night at 61½.

THE COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—Cotton opening: September 10.30, October 10.25. November 10.33/10.35. December 0.43/10.44. January 10.35/10.37. March 0.49/10.49. April 10.52/10.53. May 0.60/10.61. June 10.63 bid, July 10.64/0.65. August 10.47 bid.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton fair demand: prices easier. middlings 6.12d. 1/- per lb. Sales estimated 5000 bales, receipts 11,000, 10,400 American. Futures opened firm to 6½ up. At 12.30 a.m. quiet and steady, 2 to 5 up from previous closing: October-November, 6.51/2; December-January, 5.62½; January-February, 5.64½; March-April 5.68.

LONDON METAL CLOSING

LONDON—Copper close: Spot 1.54. Futures 1.55 13.9d. Market firm. Sales, spot 400, futures 800 tons. Spot up 8d. Futures up 3s. Pig tin weak after a strong opening. Spot 1.76 up 3s. Futures 1.73 up 1s 10s. Spanish pig lead easy, off 2s 6d at 1.55. Spelter unchanged at 1.27 10s. Cleveland dividend of 2 per cent on its stock payable Oct. 2.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p.m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	50	50½	47	48½
Am. Beet Sugar	50½	51	49	49½
Am. Can.	9½	9½	9	9½
Am. Can. pf.	82	83	81½	81½
Am. Car. Foundry	44½	44½	42½	43
Am. Cotton Oil	48	49	46½	46½
Am. H. & L. pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½
Am. Ice	17½	17½	17½	17½
Am. Linseed Oil pf.	27	27	27	27
Am. Loco.	35	35	35	35½
Am. Malt	3½	3½	3½	3½
Am. Malt. pf.	30	39	39	39½
Am. Smelting	62	63½	58½	60
Am. Smelting pf.	101	101	99	99½
Am. T. & T.	134½	135½	134	134½
Am. Woolen.	28½	28	28	28½
Am. Writing P. pf.	25	25	25	25
Amcando	32½	32½	31½	31½
Atchison	103	103½	99½	101½
Atchison pf.	102½	102½	101½	101½
At Coast Line	120	120	119	119
Balt. & Ohio	96	96½	96	96
Baptist	1½	1½	1½	1½
Beth. Steel	28	28	27	27
Beth. Steel pf.	54	54½	54	54½
Brocklyn Transit	74	74½	73	73
Canadian Pacific	227	228	225½	226½
Central Leather	21	21	20	20
Chi. & Gt. West. pf.	37	37	36	36
C. C. & St. L.	56	56	56	56
C. & G. pf.	120	120	119	119
Caino	17½	17½	17½	17½
Che. & Ohio	71½	72	72	72
Col. Fuel	26½	26½	25½	25½
Com. Gas	133	133	131	131
Com. Products	11½	11½	11½	11½
Cuban Am. Sugar	74	74½	73	73
Cuban Am. Sugar pf.	96	96	96	96
C. & H. & D.	10½	10½	10½	10½
C. & H. & D. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½
C. & H. & D. pf.	100	100½	100½	100½
C. & H. & D. pf.	125	125	125	125
C. & H. & D. pf.	132	132	131½	131½
C. & H. & D. pf.	271	271	271	271
C. & H. & D. pf.	161	161	158½	158½
East Boston	10	10	10	10
TELEPHONES	10	10	10	10
American	135	135	134	134½
New England	143	143	143	143
Western	16½	16½	16½	16½
Western pf.	95	95	95	95

DIVIDENDS

The International Paper Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of ½ per cent on its preferred stock.

The Pope Manufacturing Company has declared a quarterly dividend of ½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 31.

The Trinidad Electric Company, Ltd., has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ¼ per cent on its stock, payable Oct. 10.

The Maple Leaf Milling Company, Ltd., has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ¼ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 18.

The Central Aguirre Sugar Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on the preferred stock payable Oct. 2.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company declared an usual quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Oct. 18 to stock of record Oct. 6.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Sept. 30.

The Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its stock, payable Oct. 25 to holders of record Oct. 14.

Action regarding a dividend on the stock of the Manufacturers' Light & Heat Company was not taken at a meeting of the directors held late Tuesday afternoon.

The directors of the New Idria Quicksilver Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share, payable Oct. 2, 1911, to stock of record Sept. 28.

The Republic Railway & Light Company has declared the initial quarterly dividend of ½ per cent on its preferred stock payable Oct. 16 to holders of record Sept. 30.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Sept. 30.

The H. B. Claffin Company declared a quarterly dividend of ½ per cent on its common stock, payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Oct. 7. This is the same rate as was paid in the previous year.

The Springfield & Xenia Railway Company has declared a dividend of ½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 30.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent each on its preferred and common stocks, payable Oct. 25 to stock of record Oct. 16.

The Associated Merchants Company declared regular quarterly dividends of ¼ per cent and ½ per cent extra on first preferred and ½ per cent and ¼ per cent extra on second preferred, payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Oct. 7.

The Youngstown & Ohio River Railroad Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 30. This is an increase of ¼ of 1 per cent quarterly or 1 per cent a year.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent each on its preferred and common stocks, payable Oct. 25 to stock of record Oct. 16.

The Associated Merchants Company declared regular quarterly dividends of ¼ per cent and ½ per cent extra on first preferred and ½ per cent and ¼ per cent extra on second preferred, payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Oct. 7.

The Granite mills of Fall River declared a regular quarterly dividend of ½ per cent, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 25. For two previous quarters ½ per cent was paid. The usual rate has been 2 per cent. Stafford mills passed its regular dividend for the third consecutive quarter. The usual rate has been ½ per cent.

The directors of the Virginia Railway & Power Company will meet on Friday and it is possible that some action will be taken on a dividend on the common stock. The surplus of the company during July and August was \$150,000, equivalent to \$90,000 for the year. During \$400,000 for the requirement of the 5 per cent dividend on the preferred, \$200,000 will be left available for the \$12,000,000 of common stock, if the \$12,000,000 of common stock, if the July and August earnings can be maintained or increased.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p.m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adventure	4½	4½	4½	4½
Allison	23½	23½	23	23
Arizona Com.	80	80	80	80
Butte Coalition	14½	15	14½	14½
Calumet & Ariz.	49	49½	47	47
Calumet & Hecla	385	385	385	385
Copper Range	48½	50½	48½	49½
Franklin	6½	6½	6½	6½
Greene-Canaan	6	6	5½	5½
Mohawk	35½	39	38½	39
Nebraska Cons.	16½	16½	16	16
Nipissing	8	8	8	8
North Butte	22½	23	21½	22
Old Colony Mining	1	1	1	1
Old Dominion	37	37	37	37
Osceola	82	82	82	85
Quincy	58	58	58	58
Shannon	7½	7½	7½	7½
St. Mary's	48	48	48	48
Superior	24	25	23½	24
Tamarack</td				

Market Reports

Produce

Shipping

CONDITIONS IN WOOL MARKET CONTINUE TO FAVOR DEALERS

Steady Demand in Fair Volume for Raw Material at Firm Prices Attributed to Increased Percentage of Mills in Operation and Seasonable Call for Goods

Underlying conditions in the American market continue favorable to merchants and owners of wool. Demand is steady and of fair volume; prospective requirements indicate absorption, in the long run, of practically all the season's output; foreign quotations hold sufficient margin above domestic prices to preclude the probability of heavy competing imports; and supplies of goods are not excessive, so it is more than likely that a satisfactory call for mill products will develop in the last quarter of the year.

In fact the goods market has already shown that there is need of a pretty large volume of manufactures to replenish stocks. Little was carried over from previous seasons, buyers in all lines having ordered conservatively for two or three years past, so that consumers' requirements have had a chance to catch up with the supplies available.

Advices from abroad are to the effect that an easier tone prevails in England and on the continent, and for the past week somewhat lower prices have been predicted for the London auction sales, which opened Tuesday and will continue till Oct. 10. This week a trifle more than 60,000 bales are offered.

The sales began with a large attendance of buyers, and offerings met with steady demand from British trade and the continent, but there was no inquiry from American representatives. A moderate supply of merinos sold at par to 5 per cent under the last series, and Caps of Good Hope and Natal realized 5 to 7½ per cent lower and crossbreds were 5 to 7½ per cent off.

Sales in detail were: New South Wales, 200 bales, scoured, 1s@1s 1d; Queensland, 800 bales, scoured, 1s@1s 9d; Victoria, 100 bales, scoured, 1s 1d 2d, greasy, 1d@1s 1½d; W. Australia, 300 bales, greasy, 7½@9d; New Zealand, 5700 bales, scoured, 10d@1s 1d, greasy, 5½@1s 1d; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 200 bales, greasy, 7½@9d; Punta Arenas, 1400 bales, greasy, 5½@9d.

Foreign wools in this country are in extremely light demand, as they cost too much in the primary markets to enable them to become a competing factor. Domestic wools of similar quality have thus for this season steadily undersold them, and the London market is still above a parity with that of Boston. With the tendency upward on this side and easier across the Atlantic, there is some possibility of a new approach to an import basis in the not distant future.

STEEL DIRECTORS DENY THOUGHT OF DISSOLVING

NEW YORK—After a meeting of the steel directors, followed last night by a conference in J. P. Morgan's library, at which Mr. Morgan, a director, Judge Gary and Francis Lynde Stetson, counsel, were present, the following statement was issued:

"Pursuant to the unanimous vote of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation at a meeting held this afternoon, at which there were present J. P. Morgan, H. C. Frick, Norman B. Reed, P. A. B. Widener, Robert Winsor, Elbert H. Gary, George W. Perkins, John F. Dryden, Samuel Mather, Daniel G. Reid, Henry Walters, James A. Farrell and James H. Reed, this statement is published:

"No negotiations whatever have taken place between the steel corporation and the department of justice looking to the dissolution or disintegration of the corporation. The corporation was organized for business reasons, and purchased its various plants to promote such business and not to restrain trade or obtain a monopoly. In all its operations the company has scrupulously observed the law and recognized the just rights of its competitors and the consumers of its products."

"So far as its directors are aware, no complaint has ever been made against it by either of these interests."

BROKERS DOING RECORD BUSINESS

NEW YORK—Members of the stock exchange and others in the Wall street district devoted a good deal of attention yesterday to discussing the heavy business done in Monday's market by a prominent Broadway house.

Some of those who seemed to have some knowledge said that the dealings of the firm on Monday amounted to over 300,000 shares, and that 24 pages of their ledger were necessary to record the purchases made. At 7 o'clock Monday evening it was said that about 200 messengers were in the office building awaiting exchanges of tickets which are said to have been 1400 in number, and that it was found necessary to return many of these tickets and have the transactions go through without the usual forms.

BIG BORROWING DEMAND
NEW YORK—Brokers acting in the loan crowd say that in addition to a large borrowing demand in the loan crowd on Monday, the borrowing of stock Tuesday was also on a large scale, making the total demand about the largest within their knowledge in an experience of many years. One broker alone reports that he loaned 50,000 shares of stock early in the day, including 10,000 shares of Union Pacific, which were loaned flat against a 2 per cent carrying rate on Monday.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Alice, for Mediterranean ports...

Empress, for Liverpool...

Touraine, for Mediterranean ports...

Celtic, for Liverpool...

Grosser Kurfuerst, for Bremen...

Prinsesse Juliana, for Copenhagen...

Kursk, for Copenhagen...

La Provence, for Havre...

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York...

Empress of Austria, for Liverpool...

Prinzess Irene, for Mediterranean ports...

Prinzess Cecilie, for Southampton...

Vaderland, for Antwerp, via Dover...

Minneapolis, for London...

Empress of Ireland, for Southampton...

California, for New York...

Empress of Austria, for New York...

Prinzessin Cecilie, for New York...

Sailings from Philadelphia...

Sailings from Montreal...

Lake Champlain, for Liverpool...

Megantic, for Liverpool...

Montrose, for Liverpool...

Prinzessin Cecilie, for Southampton...

Ausonia, for Southampton...

Canada, for Liverpool...

Montgomery, for Liverpool...

Empress of Austria, for Liverpool...

Sailings from Antwerp...

Sailings from Montreal...

Lake Champlain, for Liverpool...

Megantic, for Liverpool...

Montrose, for Liverpool...

Prinzessin Cecilie, for Liverpool...

Sailings from Liverpool...

Southwark, for Philadelphia...

Cedric, for New York...

Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool...

Carmania, for New York...

Empress of Austria, for New York...

Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool...

Empress of Austria, for Liverpool...

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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

BY AID OF AVIATORS
FRENCH ARTILLERY
SCORES EVERY SHOT

Army Airmen Arouse Pride
by Brilliant Scouting in
Maneuvers, Thus Keeping
Lead Their Land Has Won

CROSSES AWARDED

(Special to the Monitor)

PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—Prof. H. H. Turner, D. S. C., D. C. L., F. R. S., in his address to section A of the British Association began by saying that an address on an astronomical subject by an astronomical president had only once before been given in this section, and he devoted most of his address to examining the causes why astronomy and all other observational sciences had been so neglected.

Why should a science, many of whose laws have not yet been discovered and whose study consists largely of observations, be regarded as inferior to some other branch of science which has progressed further, he asked? Was astronomy in the days of Tycho Brache, when the science of planetary movement had not yet been "brought within any law at all," inferior to the days of Kepler who knew these laws?

Open Thought Is Need

One method of scientific investigation is to form a theory and then test it by all the facts that can be obtained; but Professor Turner urged that in some cases it was better to pursue investigations with an open mind. When M. Teisserenc de Bort began to send up his balloons, the mathematician exclaimed "Show me your laws."

"But they are just what I hope to find," M. Bort replied. "But surely you have formulated some law which you wish to test? I cannot admit you to scientific rank unless you have at least a tentative law," went on the mathematician.

M. Bort replied that he wished to keep an open mind, and quite unmoved he continued his experiments and very soon made some important discoveries.

Minute Search Wins

Professor Turner went on to say that scientific investigations would in future depend more and more on the method of "leaving no stone unturned," and he gave the following illustration of this. The Rontgen rays were first discovered by their photographic action and the discovery that a screen of calcium tungstate when exposed to these rays became phosphorescent was made by Mr. Edison who simply set his numerous assistants to work to try all possible substances until they found the right one.

This method is very prosaic and does not appeal to one nearly so much as if the discovery had been made by chance, for instance, if Mr. Edison had picked up a bottle and found it to be the right one. But although this method sounds dull, it has the advantage that no honest work is thrown away. We must also welcome chance, accident, memory and inspiration; and something of the method of Sherlock Holmes, who follows a clue unflinchingly to its conclusion is of the utmost value to the man of science.

Messimy expressed on behalf of himself and his colleagues the great satisfaction and pride they felt in the work the airmen had accomplished and he congratulated them on their individual courage and ability.

He then announced that Legagneux, Aubrun, Tabuteau, Vedrines and Martinet, all members of the civil reservist division, were to be decorated for their services to the state by the cross of the Legion of Honor and indicated that similar honors would be conferred on the members of the military division in due course.

The progress made by France in the use of the aeroplane for military purposes is far away ahead of that of any other country, and it is reported that she will within a very short time have 200 up-to-date machines in actual use and that this number will very quickly be doubled.

MONTENEGRO AND
TURKEY SETTLE
DISPUTED POINTS

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—By the exchange of notes between the Porte and the Montenegrin legations the negotiations between Turkey and Montenegro have been settled. According to the terms the Porte agrees to bear the expense of the drainage and regularization of the rivers Boyana and Drin.

Montenegro renounces at the same time all claim to an indemnity on account of works along the shore of Lake Scutari which have been rendered useless by the lowered level of the water.

The Turkish government also undertakes to consult the Montenegrin government with respect to the point of junction between the projected Adriatic railway and the proposed line to Antivari.

COTTON GROWING
TESTED IN SUDAN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The British Cotton Growing Association has been informed by the foreign office that in response to its representations in favor of the encouragement of cotton growing in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, an experimental plantation of several thousand acres has been made in the Gezira, to the south of Khartoum, with a view to testing the local conditions, full knowledge of which is necessary before the scheme can be developed in any way. A similar letter has been addressed to the lord mayor of Manchester, this city being the center of the cotton trade in the United Kingdom.

QUEENSLAND LAND SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—The demand that exists for land in the Stanthorpe district of Queensland was strikingly exemplified by the rush that recently took place in connection with an area of 2000 acres at Mindoora which was thrown open as a grazing homestead. There were no less than 105 applications for the land in question.

"AMATEUR" ARMY IS
HELP IN ASTRONOMY
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BEAUTIFUL CORNER IN
KEW HAS ASSOCIATIONS

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Cottage in among trees of Kew Gardens was once residence of Duke of Cambridge

Duke of Cambridge, Head of
British Forces for 39 Years
and Veteran of Crimean
War, Loved Spot in Woods

ARMY REMEMBERS

(Special to the Monitor)

IN a corner of the beautiful gardens at Kew, tucked away among the trees in a somewhat secluded spot, stands a small old-fashioned country house, covered with a profusion of ivy, and officially registered as No. 4 Museum of the Woods department. This house, in the days when it was known as Kew cottage, was a favorite resort of the Duke of Cambridge, one of the chiefs of the British army. There is little remarkable about the place itself; it is much like any other house of the Georgian period, well built and well designed, but it calls to memory not only the "Old Duke," as the soldiers knew him, but an epoch that left an indelible mark on the military history of England.

Training Began Early

In the museum of the United Service Institution at Whitehall may still be seen a little rack, holding four or five muskets made sufficiently small for a little lad to handle with ease. It was with these, in the days of his boyhood, that the duke first learned to "shoulder arms," and received his earliest impressions in the duties of a soldier.

By the time of the Crimean war, 1854, he was already a general commanding the brigade of guards. In 1856 he became commander-in-chief, and for a period of 39 years he held the post uninterruptedly. Probably no one who has not held that responsible position can understand the tasks it entails, or what opportunities it affords for the exercise of sound judgment, the practical experience of the soldier, and the insight and shrewd diplomacy of a politician.

Old Ways Changed

The Duke of Cambridge was neither a Wellington nor a Moltke, but he stood at the helm of military affairs in England during a period when a world-wide revolution was silently at work among army methods. In the days when he first donned the British uniform, the arm of the infantry was still "Brown Bess," the musket of the squares at Waterloo had changed but very little since Blenheim. When he finally vacated his position as commander-in-chief modern methods and modern weapons were everywhere in vogue. The field telegraph represented the despatch rider of the past; the field kitchen on wheels, that cooks the dinners even as it rambles along with the line of march, had succeeded the time-honored campfire; comfortable and suitable clothing in which to do practical work had been substituted for high collars and tight tunics; common sense and intelligence in other words had come to the fore.

"Old Duke" Remembered

There is still a warm corner for the "Old Duke" in the heart of the British soldier. They still remember his inspections, searching though they must have been for the colonel whose regiment was unsteady on parade, for the captain whose company had failed to keep its distance, and the subaltern who gave who the wrong word of command. A wagging would certainly follow, if not something

"This distinction," the president declared, "is not conferred at birth but comes with work of the right kind. For the work of astronomy seems without end, and where the difficulties are very great the army of 'amateurs' is clearly the right one; they will go on working because they cannot help it."

NEW FLOATING
DOCK FOR HOLLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson have constructed a new floating dock for a firm at Rotterdam. The dimensions of the dock are, it is understood, length 365 feet and width 81 feet. This interesting structure was launched in three sections, after which they were bolted together in the river.

The dock is so designed that any two sections will lift the third section to a sufficient height to allow barges and workmen to pass underneath, in the event of repairs or painting being necessary.

The pumps used are centrifugal, being driven by electric motors. The dock is shortly to be towed to Rotterdam.

CASTLETON HAS RICH REEF

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH.—It is reported that an exceptionally rich mineral bearing reef has been discovered at Castleton on Loch Fyne. The lode is eight feet in width, and though it has not been assayed so far, is declared by experienced miners to contain a large quantity of copper, as well as gold, silver and lead. The reef has been proved to a depth of over 100 feet

BRITISH AFRICAN
SURVEY GOES ON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—According to the report of the colonial survey committee, just issued, a total of 54,000 square miles had been topographically surveyed in British Africa up to the end of March last. Great difficulty, apparently, is experienced on the gold coast in obtaining satisfactory labor, as the natives prefer to work in the mines, where the work is less heavy. Europeans therefore had to do the work of ordinary laborers, a task by no means easy in such a climate.

TRAINED LIBRARIAN
ESSENTIAL IS VIEW
OF SIR JOHN DEWAR

(Special to the Monitor)

PERTH, Scotland.—The Library Association has just held the first session of its thirty-fourth annual meeting at the city hall, Perth. Sir John Dewar, M.C., presided and there was a large attendance of members and delegates.

After proposing a vote of thanks to the retiring president, Dr. F. G. Kenyon, director and principal librarian of the British museum, Sir John Dewar proceeded to deliver his presidential address. He began by stating that no one placed a higher value on the services of a public library and the public library movement than he did and he had always looked upon it as one of the most promising of all modern efforts for the elevation of the people.

Libraries, of course, were as old as civilization, he said, but public libraries as they knew them were of comparatively recent growth, being the result and the complement of the universal education which they now had all over the kingdom.

"I have been much interested," he continued, "in watching the influence in various elementary schools in the western Hebrides of the supply of small but carefully selected libraries. The free library movement of course can never touch that district, but through the generosity of James Coats of Paisley, who has done so much for the West Highland people, every school which asks for it has had a library supplied, so that in almost every parish all over that isolated region a fair supply of the best literature is available.

Effect Excellent

"The effect has been excellent and is most marked in the districts where the library is most appreciated. A great deal of course depends upon the librarian, and in most cases the teacher, who is the librarian, very fully realizes the importance of his position. In several instances it has had the direct effect of sending into a wider sphere several extremely well-equipped students.

"Moreover, at a great meeting held in Melbourne town hall, both Mr. Fisher and Mr. Deakin, the present and the past prime ministers, made speeches in support of the undertaking.

The above facts well show the interest which is taken in Australia in the expedition, the object of which is mainly commercial and scientific, though it is understood that if an opportunity should occur a dash for the south pole may be made.

The Aurora, Dr. Mawson's ship, was originally purchased by subscriptions raised in three days by the Daily Mail.

AUSTRALIA IS AIDING
MAWSON EXPEDITION
IN ANTARCTIC TRIP

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The Australian federal government has just voted a sum of £5000 (\$25,000) for the Mawson Antarctic expedition. This is in addition to the £5000 already voted by the South Australian government as well as the £7000 supplied by New South Wales.

"I have always felt that in our rural districts a great deal more might be done on these lines. It is important that life in our country districts should be made more interesting and more attractive, and I know of no more powerful influence in that direction than the encouragement of an intelligent love of books among the people."

Sir John Dewar went on to say that it was highly necessary that a librarian should be properly trained and helped to specialize for his life's work. His training and education were of the utmost public importance, since the control of perhaps the main supply of literature at the command of the community was in his hands.

Too many library committees had made the mistake of appointing amateur and partially trained men to have charge of libraries. When one realized the highly technical nature of a librarian's duties, that he must have the control of the literature of a great part of the community, that it was his duty to advise as to the books available to the people, that he must sift and select these books, that he must have a great knowledge of the right kind of book—and the infinite patience that is needed to discover it, as well as the tact and experience necessary to manage a sometimes not very easily managed committee—one could see how important it was that the librarian should be a picked man specially and carefully trained for his profession.

The association has decided to offer an increased price for cotton next season, and it is hoped that this will encourage growers in Lagos to produce a larger crop. Up to Aug. 31, the total purchase of cotton in Lagos amounted to 5274 bales, as compared with 5469 bales for the same period of the previous year, and 11,489 bales for 1909.

In Nyassaland a large increase is reported in the acreage under cotton, both under the European and native cultivation. In Uganda the quantity of cotton produced is steadily increasing and it is hoped that within a year or two the annual crop will amount to some 50,000 to 100,000 bales. The government is endeavoring to improve the quality of the cotton, and good results are expected from its action.

FROZEN

THE HOME FORUM

VISITOR TO THE CAVES OF HAN GOES INTO FAIRYLAND

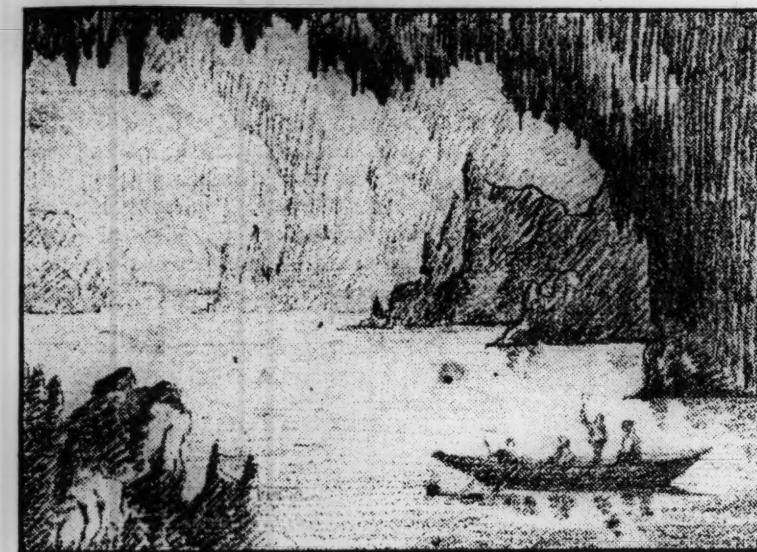
Some of the most marvelous caves in the world are to be found in the Ardennes, close to the tiny village of Han-sur-Lesse. A little mountain railway runs right up to the entrance of "La Grotte," the approach to which is very beautiful, for the road winds up a richly wooded valley and over pine-clad hills to the very top of the rocks. Here a guide is found who directs you to a little path through the woods, to where the river Lesse dashes foaming into the deep-dark mouth of the cavern through which it makes a channel, issuing in a broad calm stream three miles away in the valley.

A short way on, the grotto is entered by steep, rough steps and winding passages cut in the rock down into the very depths of the earth. The only light here is the guide's lantern and the way is so steep and narrow that one is glad to emerge in the first "salle" or hall—a great open space with beautiful stalactites hanging on all sides. Having passed through this the walking is good and fairly level and the grotto grows finer and more wonderful at every step. The salles are all lighted by electricity and the lights are so arranged as to show off the wonderful transparency of the stalactites.

These take the most curious and wonderful shapes. There are snow-white draperies falling in classic folds and great pillars which lend to the caves the dignity of a cathedral, while in the salle de la Cascade there is a veritable waterfall 29 feet high, made of purest alabaster falling from rock to rock.

Emerging from a passage into one of these great spaces one seems to have wandered into a frozen forest, so high and fantastic are the stone formations, so intense the silence. A river flows far below with huge rocks in it and crossed by a little bridge which in the distance seems to disappear into the black depths of the cavern; while over the whole shines a dim, bluish light.

The salle du Dome is one of the most



(Specially drawn for the Monitor)
AT THE MOUTH OF THE CAVES OF HAN

wonderful sights it is possible to imagine. Here a mountain of rock rises in the middle with precipices on either side around which flows the dark, swift river. The height of its vast hall exceeds 650 feet and seems to be a veritable palace

in a fairy story, for near the top are several large blocks of crystal which sparkle like diamonds in the light, and are one of the most beautiful features of the grotto.

Finally the descent is made by a rock staircase to the edge of the river where a barge is waiting. The guide takes the oars, the passengers seat themselves and the torches are extinguished. In absolute darkness and silence the boat glides along this underground river, when suddenly far in the distance a faint blue light dawns. It seems unearthly, and at first opalescent, but, behold, it is the daylight, for the barge is nearing the mouth of the cavern through which the meadows bask in the sunshine are to be seen.

The gradual emergence from total darkness into the bright sunlight is very striking and beautiful. At first the faint glow seemed to be a will o' the wisp, an illusion; then it grew steadier but so dim and cold that the rocks took fantastic shapes, and towered menacingly on either side, until a corner is turned, and there, a few yards ahead, the trees and fields lie golden in the full daylight.

NOT MOTHER HUBBARD'S CUPBOARDS

WITH a merry reference to the old woman who lived in a shoe whose children were so many that "she didn't know what to do," so sent them promptly to bed, the Youths Companion says:

Mrs. Frances M. Gostling, in "The Bretons at Home," describes a barber shop where the same expedient had, in part, at least, been employed. It should be explained that in Brittany the beds are set in little recesses in the wall, and the people lie as on a closet shelf.

I had gone with my husband to find a barber. It was dusk when we entered the one room of the tiny cottage, and work was over for the day. The last customer sat idly in a corner, gossiping with the barber's wife, while the man of razors himself was idly glancing over last week's newspaper. I managed to

find an oak chest in front of a bed, and sat down to watch proceedings.

It was a curious sight. In the middle of the room sat my Englishman in his light tweed suit, a towel round his neck, his face covered with gleaming lather.

In front of him stood the barber's wife, a lighted candle in her hand, to guide her husband in his work. Finally, his thin face almost touching that of his client, the barber himself, his left hand holding my husband now by the nose, now by the chin.

Suddenly, behind me, I heard a movement and felt a warm little hand on the back of my neck. There was a smothered laugh, and I turned to see a pair of eyes twinkling at me from the black depths of the cupboard bed against which I was sitting.

"Taisez-vous donc!" growled the barber, mildly, still intent on his work, but the laugh had broken the charm. From every corner came rustlings, giggles, little voices and shining, merry eyes. And everywhere there were beds—beds full of boys and girls.

"Why, however many children have you?" I asked, as soon as the bewilderment of finding myself surrounded by this crowd of onlookers allowed me to speak.

"Fourteen, madame," replied the woman.

"The house is so small that we console ourselves by the size of our family," remarked the barber, jocosely; at which there was much merriment in the cupboard beds.

WHAT WOMAN DID IN ANCIENT ROME

IF the country is happiest that has no history, then Agrippina the Younger made Rome happy for a period. Tacitus, that active historian who chronicled true and false, fact and gossip, with equal generosity, it would appear, was unable, as Professor Ferrero writes in the Century, to strip out the story of the first six years of Agrippina's rule beyond a

Tones and Values

When artists speak of "tones of color" and "values" what do they mean?

An inquirer to the Ladies Home Journal is answered as follows:

A tone is a definite note in the color scale. Color tones always descend in value from light, the highest, to dark, the lowest. The word "value" is often misused. As an art term "value" refers to the relative intensity of one tone compared with another tone, judged by a standard of light. The term is not used exclusively in connection with color, for values are not dependent upon colors. Tones in black and white have values as well as tones in color. We can lighten or darken a color tone by adding lighter or darker colors to it, but we change the value by increasing or diminishing its force compared to other tones, for every dark is higher in value than the next darker tone, and every light is lower in value than the next lighter tone.

The sandwich as an article of food has just had its hundredth and fiftieth birthday—L'Indépendance Belge.

We've met that same sandwich several times on this side of the ocean—Life.

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

His Sentiments

Both Lincoln's kindness and his crisp power of expressing himself in a needed rebuke on occasion are illustrated in the following story, which the Washington Star vouches for. A group of veterans was telling stories of Lincoln and one said:

"My wife collected autographs. She once wrote to Lincoln for a sentiment and his autograph, and she got in reply a note that ran:

"Dear Madam: When you ask from a stranger that which is of interest only to yourself, always enclose a stamp. There's your sentiment, and here's your autograph.—A. Lincoln."

Kitty and Her Collar

A correspondent has noted a recent item here advising that a bell be hung on pussy's neck in order to warn the birds of her approach. The writer while approving the idea of protecting the bird says that a ribbon or collar round a cat's neck has often been the means of catching her on limbs or fence pickets

Today's Puzzle

ENIGMA

With crooked head and double tail,
My coming makes the earth turn pale,
In vain an army, sword in hand,
Attempts to drive me from the land,
Decapitate me, it is clear,
You make me always, always here.
Cut off my double tail, and then,
Like Richard, I'm myself again,
And if both head and tail you sever,
I'm made more obstinate than ever.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Army.

SUMMER VILLA OF HORACE UNEARTHED

TOWARD the close of the eighteenth century Abbe Capmartin de Chaupy settled upon a piece of ground lying about eight miles from the town of Vico-varo as the actual site of the villa which was presented to Horace by his friend Macenas. The abbe devoted years of faithful work before asserting that he had found the actual site. He was in the end able to prove with absolute cer-

tainty that this was the only situation which tallied completely with the description given by Horace.

The Italian government has for some time past been carrying on systematic excavations at the villa and has uncovered some interesting relics, pieces of beautiful pavement wrought in exquisite mosaic, portions of wonderful frescoes and stucco work, fragments of marble figures

and some fine pieces of Roman architecture. The latter prove that a great part of the walls of the villa was composed of reticulated work, and this executed in the most wonderful way with the hardest limestone, which must have made the work very difficult.

The baths or thermae date from the time of Antoninus and are of the most luxurious type. Here are the remains of the bathing, cooling and resting rooms. When it is remembered that this is merely a country house, probably just a summer residence, it indicates the idea of comfort which the Romans entertained.

The little villa must have been one of the most beautiful places imaginable, surrounded as it was by a great garden in the center of which was an artificial lake 350 yards square and six feet deep. The river Licenza, which flowed into it and fed it, supplied also the water for the baths by a system of pipes of the most ingenious kind. These have been found practically intact. Unfortunately this spot so filled with marvels of the workmanship and art of a bygone age has seen hard times, passing through those centuries of decadence in taste when the beautiful statues or marbles were simply carried away and burned for the lime which they might yield. Today the smallest portion is carefully guarded after it is unearthed and is duly docketed and preserved in a museum or other place of safety.

MUSIC AND DEMOCRACY

MY theory is that an exclusive, contemptuous, undemocratic spirit is a sorry defect in any musician, says a writer in the Atlantic. Of two otherwise equal conductors or players, the more democratic will be the better one every time.

Any one who calls his public "the rabble," and proudly insulates himself, will always labor under a serious disadvantage. One feels the chill in such a man's work. It is eccentric, abnormal, devoid of that human, emotional quality which is the soul of art.

After hearing a certain famous and

frigid European conduct in New York not very long ago, I was not surprised when he remarked to me afterward with a contemptuous grimace:

"The masses—they are stupid! What do they care or understand? When I play or conduct I try to forget all about the audience absolutely."

No wonder he found them stupid! This exclusive attitude is the surest means of putting listeners on the offensive, and quenching every inspirational spark that they may have brought as their offering.

Wonderful Ways That Plants Climb

THE tendrils are the arms by which a climbing plant is to cling to its support. They begin to revolve before they are full-grown in search for a support on which to cling. Moreover, the upper two or three joints of the vine also revolve in little circles a few inches in diameter. This revolving of the stem causes the tendrils to sweep in a wider circle.

The circle swept by the tendrils is 15 or 16 inches in diameter, and it is completed in about an hour and a half. The tendrils must, therefore, travel a little over an inch in two minutes. The tendrils revolve in such a manner that they must strike the main stem of the plant and be arrested were there not some provision for avoiding it. When the tendril in its revolution has nearly reached the stem it bends upward until the stem is passed, and then falls down to its original position.

The tip of the tendril is slightly hooked, and the concave surface of the hook is highly sensitive to touch. As soon as this surface strikes a stick, the tendril begins to coil and to draw the plant up to the stick. This tendril may be readily deceived, for if we touch the concave surface ever so lightly with the finger it will begin to curve sensibly in one or two minutes. If the touch is rough, the tendril will, after a time, coil up into a complete spiral, and its motion will cease. The tendril will eventually discover its mistake, however, and will uncoil and begin again to revolve.—Harper's Weekly.

Place de l'Etoile

Here where the swerving motors weave and dart,
Here where this pompous arch yet breathes the spell
Of him who fought unwisely though so well.

One seems to see the city's very heart:
Louvre's ravishing array of ravished art,
The soaring column where the Bastille fell,

With Notre Dame between, and Sainte Chapelle,
And left, and like a purple stain, Montmartre.

History on a Turtle

A Westerly (R. I.) farmer discovered the only copy of the family history crawling near the edge of a brook the other day. The history is inscribed on a turtle's back. The first entry on the turtle's back bears the date 1793, and every generation since is recorded there. The turtle is both the oldest book and oldest living inhabitant on the farm.—Buffalo Commercial.

One evening musing here above the Seine,
And wondering what was finished, what begun,
I wheeled to see the lights of sunset wane,
Over the relics of Napoleon,
And saw—with rapt surprise—a mono-plane,
Swooping above the breakers of the sun.—J. F. A. Pyre in the Atlantic.

"BE YE THEREFORE PERFECT"

THE line of cleavage between a worldly, formal acquiescence in Christianity and a truly spiritual discipline to Christ Jesus can be no more clearly marked than in an article in a current magazine which affirms that the search for perfection is both the hope and the despair of human life. Jesus told us plainly to be perfect as our Father in heaven is perfect; but if modern society with its new forces of a later age which were seeking to orientalize the ancient Latin republic.

Professor Ferrero points out, in closing these papers on the women of the Caesars, that every state has been compelled to instill into its women a regard for the highest things of life, those virtues upon which the stability of the state depends; for it is woman's peculiar duty to conserve and replenish these.

shaping God in matter and in the phenomena of a disappointing and decaying material seeming. God is not in graven images, either mental or physical. The graven images of mankind today may be the gold they heap up or the things that money can buy. They look to these things for joy, and find it not.

Happily men keep looking, and when they have at last exhausted all the possibilities of mortal belief, then at last humanity will as a whole begin to seek for good, for God, in Spirit and in Truth. Already many are beginning to abandon their vain search in matter and are learning how happy a thing it is to know God and to walk with Him. Instead of trying to find their comfort or pleasure, for example, in the material sounds called music, they are cultivating the power of becoming aware of the harmony of the divine Mind, which is Love, indeed, not a fleeting travesty of love. "Music is love in search of a word," says Lanier; but it will never find that word in tinkling cymbals or any other material implement of art. Yet art is often the purest and highest concept of harmony that mortals know. It is the best counterfeit, in other words, of things divine; and while the counterfeit may be closely like the original and may deceive the longer, yet we may also remember, when we know the thing a counterfeit, that the original, the real, is not only just as beautiful as our limited sense deems the counterfeit to be, but infinitely more so. In other words nothing is lost but all is gained in giving up the search for good in matter and finding it in the divine Mind, where all things are eternally perfect.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, September 27, 1911

The Unrest in Europe

ramblings of the commotion are heard, but whether it is called "unrest" or whether it is called "x," it remains equally, to the superficial view, the unknown quantity.

In Turkey it assumes the form of a racial struggle, in Russia of a conflict with autocracy; in England it is disguised in a transport strike, in France in a vine-dressers war, or in food riots; in Portugal it is the revolt against Jesuitism, in Spain the incipience of republicanism. These, none the less, are but names, but words. Behind the whole upheaval is, of course, a spirit of unrest. You may, in a way, say the same of Aetna when it is in a condition of eruption, yet that does not explain much. The question is, What is it that is filling the workers in all these countries with a feeling of resentment? The answer, whether justly or unjustly, undoubtedly is, an irresistible sense of injustice.

The education of the people has taught the people to think, the Christianization of the world has filled them with ideals, but neither the education nor the Christianization has obliterated the type of Dives or of Lazarus. The Lazarus of today resents the purple and fine linen of Dives as much as ever he did before. The Dives resents the poverty of Lazarus, inasmuch as the chiaroscuro created by it is too pronounced. The one is conscious only of the injustice of things as they are; the other, of things as they might be. Neither quite realizes that they are both the victims of conditions they know not how to control. Unless this simple fact is calmly realized, and a genuine attempt is made to bridge the gulf, the struggle between capital and labor will continue; the shearing of those who have will by no means destroy the passion to have in those who have not. One thing, and one thing only, will end the battle, a practical application of true Christianity which will demonstrate, before the world, the hidden meaning of the miracle of the loaves and fishes.

The statement issued by Attorney-General Wickersham, in response, as it is said, to many inquiries regarding the possible prosecution of the United States Steel Corporation, is to a degree reassuring. Very properly, Mr. Wickersham holds to the position that the department of justice cannot state in advance of actual proceedings that action against any particular party is in contemplation. One of the reasons given for this is that it cannot be known in advance of investigation whether or not the law has been violated; another is, that if the ascertained facts shall require criminal proceedings, ordinary prudence would demand that publicity be not given to those facts until indictments are found.

Throughout the entire anti-trust campaign there has been too much ante-investigation presumption, assumption, indictment and conviction. People who have no interest in the trusts beyond that which they have in business enterprises generally, who believe in the observance and enforcement of the law, and who are out of all sympathy with those who violate it, question the hue-and-cry raised against certain industrial activities simply because they are great and successful.

Mr. Wickersham declares now he would prefer that business interests should themselves readjust their organizations so as to remove all possible criticism concerning their regularity, rather than that the department of justice should have to conduct legal proceedings to compel such readjustment. In another place he admits that the trusts have a right to dispute the assumption of illegality. It seems, then, that there is an open question here, or, at least, there is doubt enough involved in many of these cases to indicate prudence in discussing them, and to preclude, on grounds of common fairness, any frequent reference to criminality.

The government of the United States and its department of justice are certainly big enough and strong enough to assert and maintain the dignity of the law without resorting to sensational or spectacular methods. An assurance, beyond any that Mr. Wickersham can give, that calmness, deliberation, prudence, regard for the tremendous interests involved—sanity—shall mark the future policy of the administration in dealing with the industrial problem is called for by the present situation. The prosperity and happiness of millions of people require settled business conditions. Mr. Taft has a duty to perform at this time in convincing the public that the rule of reasonableness laid down by the supreme court has not already been forgotten and will not be ignored by himself or by those about him.

Deer in the Path of Commerce

It is possible that the Massachusetts game commissioners are right in their presumption that the deer caught in the ocean roadway off Boston light the other day had escaped from some private estate or reservation nearby, but the animal as well might have come down to Boston from the northern woods of Maine. This has happened in the past. In communities not far from Boston, deer are now frequent visitors, and not always welcome ones. It is a source of surprise as well as of interest to people living in the interior of the country, and in districts that were wild not much more than a generation ago, that here in New England, after its almost 300 years of settlement, large game is to be found in abundance. Yet where the buffalo and the antelope roamed in the sixties, one might travel for hundreds of miles now without coming across anything larger than a coyote or a prairie dog, and there are tens of thousands of adults in the great West today who have never seen a wild deer.

Down in Maine, in New Hampshire, in Vermont, in western Massachusetts, and even in congested and busy Connecticut and Rhode Island, deer that have wandered through the spruce and maple

and pine woods from the north frequently nibble at the growing crops in the back lots of industrial cottagers. It is not unusual in this group of states to hear of claims being filed by those who have suffered from the innocent but none the less serious depredations of the state-preserved animals.

It is impossible for most people to regard the deer in the light of an enemy or a nuisance. The gentleness and daintiness of the creature invite kindness. But these considerations do not always appeal to the farmer or truck gardener who has suffered from the sharp hoof and the fastidious mouth of the visitor from the wilds. Often the timid animal is disturbed in the midst of its feast, frightened, stampeded; not infrequently it wanders aimlessly through the wooded spaces until it finds itself in the very path of commerce. The occasional daybreak chasing of a deer in some close-built suburb is a reminder of the direct connection afforded by our metropolitan woods reservations with the native wilds to the north.

Academic Manners

be helpful, both to fellow students and to denizens of so much of the outer world as men come to know during an academic career, the modern college or university man is commendable. He admits that students now come to colleges and universities, to a far greater extent than formerly, from homes where instruction in manners is not deemed requisite. Once only the gently-bred went to college. Now the doors are open to all, and all persons of all social grades pass through them.

Nevertheless, Dean Keppel is far from satisfied with either the theoretical or the practical estimate put upon good form and manners by educational administrators, by teachers and by students. He contends that if it be true, as he seems to admit, that the chief defect of American college youth is lack of a sense of responsibility, then there is no better way of supplying what is lacking than to insist that students shall "realize a responsibility to their own amour propre in their daily dealings with persons about them." When attention again is centered on the way of doing the right thing in the courteous way then Dean Keppel believes that there will be reforms in minor morals as well.

The evident reaction toward the cultural ideal of education, which is under way in institutions that during the past generation have been emphasizing specialization at an early age, may bring with it renewed emphasis on good manners as an outward sign of inner refinement. It is to be hoped that it will, for there have been few aspects of student life during the past generation which have been more steadily overlooked by all concerned than the obvious relation that exists between manners and morals, and the wisdom of choosing a right way of doing a thing as well as doing the right thing. Democracy in invading and capturing seats of learning need not be rudely contemptuous; and the finest flower of academic culture has its root in good will and blossoms forth in gracious courtesy and deferential speech. For thousands of youth entering on university or college life for the first time this week, the injunction they most need is one of manners. Their moral discipline has been cared for; they should look also to their modes of speech and social habits toward men and women.

THE Puget Sound salmon catch of this year is said to be the largest on record, but one might spend a whole day in a Puget Sound community without hearing a fish story. Fishing in the Pacific Northwest is for business, not for pleasure.

THERE has been quite a slump in radium, due, perhaps, to reports concerning the illegality of the trust that controls it. If one is properly qualified for doing business with the combine, the commodity can now be had at \$80,000 a gram.

CHICAGO is not so loyal to its baseball teams as it once was, as is instanced by the local newspaper statement that the championship of that city could not be satisfactorily decided by a contest between the "Cubs" and the "Sox."

CHILE and Argentina are discussing a railway agreement with a view toward preventing a tariff war. This may be an entering wedge for another agreement whereby any kind of conflict will become impossible.

IF MORE pay will result in the expediting of business at the ocean steamer wharves, the traveling public will hope that the customs inspectors may get the increase they ask relative to work at night.

THE growth of attendance at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is in direct response to the growing demand for young men who know how to do some very necessary things very well.

IT WOULD be of real interest to learn the number of people interested in certain trusts who until quite recently have hoped that trusts they are not interested in might be investigated.

MANY reasons are being advanced for the failure of reciprocity to carry in Canada, but, as usual, the simplest one, namely, because it did not have enough votes, is overlooked.

STILL, it is barely possible that some of the energy expended in criticizing the new New York charter might be usefully employed in improving it.

THE impression is gaining headway that recent alarms with regard to the probabilities of extended drought in this country were premature.

ONE reason why many people do not come back from aviation trips under the new private booking system is because many people do not go.

ANYBODY who thinks the Indian has ceased to be a factor in this country will be disabused by noticing how nicely he handles his summer.

CLOSE to 100 per cent of all the losses through fire might be saved if people would settle down to the simple task of saving it.

THE FIRST test of the direct primary for nomination of state officials in Massachusetts does not show any marked desire of "insurgents" in either party to overcome the wishes of the "regulars." Governor Foss wins renomination practically without opposition. Mr. Frothingham gains the right to make the fight for promotion from the post of Lieutenant-Governor without any serious attack by supporters of his "progressive" rivals. In some of the contests for nomination to the minor offices by Democrats there have been reverses that can hardly fail to have beneficial effects.

The number of votes cast throughout the state was large enough to make unlikely any serious effort to move for the law's repeal. Much of the "machine" wing of each party may dislike the new method for its potentialities when it is fully utilized, they cannot deny that there has been a fairly satisfactory poll of average public opinion. Not a few citizens, chronic civic drones, were absolutely indifferent. Others declined to vote at the cost of enrolling themselves as Republicans or as Democrats. But neither of these elements, by inaction, fundamentally altered the result. A majority of the candidates named fairly represent the average sentiment of the Massachusetts partisan. The opinion of the non-partisan, independent, balance-of-power faction of the voters will be recorded on election day.

Nor long ago investigation in a western city revealed the fact that the fees paid by patrons of certain popular restaurants to attendants whose services compelled recognition found their way not into the pockets of the employees, but, rather, into the coffers of the proprietors. The waiters, coatroom boys, attaches on the fee list in general, it was found, were compelled to turn in all tips at the desk. Close watch was kept on them to see that they did this. Thus the proprietors in question took advantage of the good-natured generosity of their patrons to impose upon them a special tax.

A lawsuit just begun in an eastern city shows that the cold cupidity of the grasping restaurant proprietors of the West has been exceeded. In this instance it is shown that a certain restaurateur let the hat and coat checking privilege to another for \$1500 a year. It is alleged, on the one hand, that the proprietor is striving to force the present concessionaire out because he has an offer of \$6000 for the privilege; on the other hand, it is alleged as a reason for trying to get rid of the hat room franchise-holder that his boys have insulted many patrons who have exhibited an unwillingness to have their hats and coats checked.

The importance of this matter, of course, lies in the application of it. Americans are known the world over for their good-natured generosity. It is openly asserted by people of other nations, who are more conservative in their generosity and who find it necessary to be so, that Americans have spoiled the European attendant and made travel costly and disagreeable for tourists of all nationalities. People of European training exercise moderation and judgment in the feeding of those who serve them. They do not give indiscriminately or extravagantly. They are careful not to give where no reward is deserved.

Americans at home as well as abroad have overdone the tipping custom. Giving has been so good-naturedly generous that the fees of many establishments cut a very respectable figure in comparison with the general receipts. Waiters and others, instead of receiving wages, sometimes pay for the privilege of working in such places. As has been seen recently, the proprietors are getting the matter down to the point where they count upon public generosity as an asset of their business and have begun to farm out the privilege of preying upon the public.

Perhaps the public is not yet prepared to give this problem the consideration that might lead to its solution. But it stands to reason that in the near future the imposition will be recognized and dealt with as impositions always should be dealt with.

INDIANA's Governor has concentrated attention in that state on the shameful national record for fire-waste by a proposal that a day early in October be set apart by citizens for such action as will reduce the likelihood of fire, either in timber tracts, on farms or in crowded urban centers where population is congested and industry is carried on. Chicago also is preparing for similar concerted effort.

Anything of the kind is to be welcomed and aided. Where Europeans pay this indirect form of taxation at the annual rate of thirty-three cents per person, the burden upon each man, woman and child of this country is \$2.51. In times like these, with family budgets under scrutiny in order to meet rising cost of living, it is prudent to reckon with this item of involuntary expenditure. For the burden does fall on all inhabitants, and not solely on those persons whose property is destroyed or on the insurance companies. Add to the direct losses the cost of fire-fighting which inferior and defective forms of construction make necessary, and the total bill is enormous. By some experts it is put as high as \$450,000,000.

If state and city officials conceive it to be good strategy to educate the taxpayer as to what he loses by his ignorance or negligence, well and good. All the people thinking about a duty at a given time are more likely to see it and act with speed and momentum than if the attention and will of individuals are touched person by person. The value of such special days as Governor Marshall has officially designated is that the reform profits by a simultaneous stirring of many consciences. Formal action, new laws, stricter enforcement of such as already exist and aroused public sentiment come because of cooperative facing of a duty. Moreover, householders will willingly enter on tasks of investigation and repair, of destruction of useless and inflammable property, of provision of simple but adequate precautions against fire, if they know that their neighbors are also busy in the same way.

THIRTEEN tons of Java sugar are on the way to this country. This should go far toward relieving the situation, when stirred.

IT LOOKS as if the ocean-to-ocean aviators would have to be granted an extension of time.

Fire Prevention Day